

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Boston Thursday 24 September 1896



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Volume LXXXI

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Number 39

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MANY reports appear in print of mills and factories shutting down as signs of hard times. But we do not hear of the closing of any colleges. The business of educating youth never flourished more than now. East and West institutions for higher learning are crowded, and with many of them it is becoming a serious problem how to provide equipment for the rapidly increasing armies of students. Hard times help to recruit them, for when business opportunities are poor and the boys cannot get employment they are more ready to use their leisure to fit themselves better for work. Men who have money to give cannot do better with it than to put the best academies, colleges and universities into the most favorable conditions to train young men and women for Christian service of the highest order. Nor can these institutions do better than to instill into their pupils the conviction that "plain living and high thinking" are both objects worthy of ambition. The message of Epictetus to his fellow-countrymen is appropriate to our country, with slight changes:

You Americans will confer the greatest benefit on your country, not by raising the roofs of your dwellings, but by exalting the souls of your fellow-citizens; for it is better that great souls should live in small habitations than that abject slaves should burrow in great houses.

"It has been a sad summer to me, for the families of some very dear friends have been in great sorrow. I never realized before that the household of the sorrowing is so wide. Do you remember a wonderful poem by Edwin Arnold about the woman who went about to find a house in which there was no sorrow, and could not, and then was stronger to bear her own grief because she was not unaccompanied?" These sentences are from a private letter penned by a woman whose calling in life and whose native sympathies bring her into constant contact with her needy, suffering fellow-creatures. They suggest the words of another who once said: "The summer is like a battle. We get together after it is over and count up our dead." The summer, to be sure, is not so different from the other seasons of the year in this matter of grief and bereavement, but it sometimes seems as if the liability during the hot months to maladies of a certain sort involved a peculiar peril to many persons, particularly to little children. Let us remember the homes which have been made desolate the past summer and if our own have been smitten let us hold fast to God and goodness.

Behold how complex is society and how great confusion and far reaching results a deliberate assault on national credit entails. Several thousand children in New York city are deprived of school privileges and compelled to study "in the streets," because contractors have not finished new schoolhouses or repaired old ones and made them habitable and healthy. Why have the contractors not lived up to their contracts? Because the city has not lived up to its pledges. Why has the city defaulted in payment of its debts to contractors? Because it failed to sell its bonds. Why did it fail to sell its bonds? Because investors lacked confidence in the credit of the metropolis of the nation. Why did they lack confidence? Because at the time the bids were opened men with money to loan did not know whether that which they loaned would be repaid to them in dollars equal in value to those which they loaned. Were they justified in declining to part with their savings? They were.

The churches are gathering their forces together for the autumn work and many are entering on it with renewed enthusiasm, as our church news columns indicate. Pastors read from their pulpits long lists of meetings of various societies. Let us remember that enterprise is shown as truly by doing well the things already undertaken as by projecting new work. While there are many organizations within the church to do specific things, it should not be forgotten that the church itself is a society and that the work distributed through its subordinate bodies is its own work. It is a misfortune for a church to appear like several small bodies loosely jointed together without any distinct relation to the head. It is not a cause for reproach to Christianity, either, that much good is being done in the community which the local churches did not originate and do not control. There are very likely many people more accessible to other influences for good than the church can exert directly. If Odd Fellows and Masons and other fraternal organizations look after their poor and insure their members and bury their dead, let us rejoice that the spirit of Christ goes out into the world through his church and prompts to the service of humanity. While we strive to do good avowedly in his name, we praise him that the work he taught his disciples to do overflows beyond the church and is blessing the whole world.

The provisional committee of the National Council met in the Congregational Library last week, Tuesday, to consider matters relating to the next council, which is to be held at Portland, Ore., in 1898. In the necessary absence of Hon. Nelson Dingley, the chairman, Rev. Dr. Quint, vice-chairman, presided. The attendance was large, including representatives from Iowa and New York State, in the persons, respectively, of Pres. W. M. Brooks and Dr. E. N. Packard. The correspondence laid before the committee from the

brethren in Oregon gave abundant evidence of hearty enthusiasm on the ground, pointing to a successful gathering two years hence. The preference of the committee was for the month of October.

A COSTLY EXPERIMENT.

It has been often affirmed of late that our social fabric is based on a mistake, and that therefore injustice is being inflicted by those who own much property on those who own little or none. That injustice is done and suffered is beyond question, though we do not admit that any one class are exclusively the doers, or any other class exclusively the sufferers. But various experiments for relief have been themes of popular discussion, and now the people of the United States are called on to decide by their votes whether or not they will adopt these experiments. It is not proposed to reorganize entirely the social fabric, but the series of experiments to be tried affect vitally the whole nation. Most prominent among them are: placing new limitations on the power of the Federal Government, changing the constitution of the Supreme Court of the United States, transforming private enterprises to public property, and the substitution of silver for gold as the standard of value.

In our judgment the question of the free coinage of silver is not the most important of these proposed experiments. But its effects, if adopted, would be most immediately felt by all the people, and therefore it is the uppermost theme in current discussion. It is affirmed that ministers, whose training has not been in commercial and financial lines, are not qualified to judge this question. When we consider that campaign orators who pose as financiers are positively contradicting their own statements of a few months ago, and laboring to show how utterly unreasonable their former positions were, and when we remember that the same great political conventions have within two or three months unequivocally declared themselves first on one side and then on the other, ministers need not hesitate to admit that they cannot finally decide the matter. Yet they are called to vote on it, and they ought to be able to counsel others as to what moral principles are involved in it. Therefore we are glad to present this week the matured convictions of a business man of long experience, who commands the entire confidence of all who know him. Thousands, we are sure, will read Mr. Capen's article because of the information it gives, and will thereby be better able to form their own conclusions.

The fact which ought to be kept foremost in view is that all these proposals are experiments. They were not presented by the political party now in power, so far as the Administration represents it. They are not advocated by the party which the present Administration displaced. They are remedies which a new organization wishes to try, an organization which has adopted

the name, but not the principles, of the Democratic party. With the purpose to correct widespread evils and to remove serious discontent we heartily sympathize. But thoughtful men do not venture on experiments without carefully weighing the risks where failure would insure far greater evils. Confining ourselves to the question of free coinage, the risks appear the greater because those who advocate it do not appear to be at all certain what its results will be. Not only were many of its most ardent supporters as ardently opposed to it a very short time ago, but their arguments for free coinage often contradict one another. To one section they insist that if the Government would put its stamp without limit on every piece of 371½ grains of silver, when asked to do so, each piece would be worth 100 cents in gold. To another section they as earnestly declare that the same amount of silver would be worth only fifty cents, and that debts could be paid at half the present value. Since both these results cannot follow, may it not be possible that politicians are promising to different sorts of people what those people are supposed to want, without very clear perception of what the consequences of the experiment will be in either case?

But, further, those who fear the bankruptcy of the Government, if it should undertake obligations which other nations refuse, are assured that the experiment may safely be tried, because the Government would not agree to make the silver dollar equal to gold if free coinage should become law. The government would only stamp 371½ grains of silver as a dollar of the United States, and it would be worth to the owner only the market price of the silver in it, as the Mexican dollar now is. This is true, but we have nowhere seen it stated that if the experiment should fail, and the Government should wish again to resume its place with leading nations, it would be compelled either to repudiate its promise stamped on the silver dollar or to redeem it in gold. That would mean that the people would pay a very high price to recover from the experiment to bring new prosperity by cheapening their currency. The path toward repudiation is an easy descent, but it quickly grows steeper, and with every downward step the climbing back will be harder. Is prosperity to be found at the bottom of that road? The thoughtful citizen does not deny that there are serious evils to be remedied. But he will pause before he votes to adopt untried experiments whose cost he cannot measure, proposed by men who have never shown themselves masters of finance.

THE END OF THE CENTURY.

This phrase in its French equivalent has become the synonym of frivolity. The loose ends of sentiment grown careless or degraded, the thoughtless luxuries and weak self-indulgences of the time, the eccentricities of an unmoral and rebellious pictorial and literary art are all *fin de siècle*.

Yet to one who looks deeper there never was a time of more profound moral earnestness than these closing years of the century, and hardly ever a time with larger elements of hope. The eddies of the stream may carry froth and scum and carry them backward along the shore, but the current of the stream is deeper than it has ever been and it is moving on toward better days. There may be rocks ahead, like the

ledge of Niagara, upon which institutions may be wrecked and opinions perish, but the stream of God's purpose for man's redemption cannot be turned back or greatly hindered by any possible change or revolution.

Evidences of this latent seriousness of humanity in our own time might be adduced from many quarters. Even the rebellious attitude of art and literature is a sign of impatience rather than of despair. That men are tired of accustomed forms, and are venturing into even dangerous and forbidden quarters, does not mean mere blank degeneracy. Such movements have always preceded and prepared the way for the new and sound development of art. So a broad view of the present political campaign lends itself, on the whole, to a diagnosis of popular health rather than disease. The unprecedented confession of ignorance and desire to know in the demand which has circulated books and documents on the money question through the country by the million is a sign of health. The very determination to see justice done in business relations, which stands back of the mistaken positions of the Chicago platform, is a proof of wholesome tendencies. Unrest is not a sign of decrepitude but a movement of life. No age, in fact, has ever had a better right to call itself heroic, both in suffering and action, than this finical and self-depreciatory age in which we live. It does not need a great war to prove that the heroic spirit is not dead. Every railroad accident and fire and shipwreck, if it shows the craven weakness of some is sure to bring out the heroism of others. We lack only an occasion and a leader and the old heroic age will come again. Nor is it only in Christian nations that this unspoiled fountain of heroic deeds still flows. In Lippincott's magazine for October the story is told of a Goorkha private in the British Indian army, who of his own motion saluted the flag, leaped upon the parapet and drew the fire of the enemy, that the little troop to which he belonged might attack them when their guns were empty. Every bullet missed the conspicuous mark and he was a sharer of the victory. There is at least one man in every country village in America who would do as much for the flag. He is not a boaster, probably not much of a talker, but the capacity for self sacrifice is there and would not fail. And in the endurance and steady faithfulness of the self-respecting poor, of women who count labor nothing and deprivation a delight, if they may help their children upward and make their homes places of strength and peace, there is a fountain of heroism which never yet has failed.

It would be a reproach to God and man alike if the mere froth of the current represented the real tendencies of the time. We may set our faces toward the future with cheerful hearts assured that the end and the beginning of the old century and the new are in stronger and better hands than ours.

STRIKING PERSONAL SPIRITUAL EXPERIENCES.

We may not have them often but probably everybody experiences them at times. They are not always easy to define or describe but they are unmistakable and deeply impressive. They become the turning points of our lives. Whether they be bitter or gracious, they leave us different men or women. Some impart a new, keener,

more overwhelming sense of our guilt before God. Some take the form of special mercies. Some afford new revelations of the divine goodness and love. Some teach us as never before the deep meaning and beauty of human, spiritual sympathy and helpfulness.

The particular power of such an experience lies in the fact that it emphasizes our individuality. It singles us out for the time from our fellow-beings and brings us face to face, so to speak, with our Creator and Lord. We perceive more clearly than ever our personal relation to him. We learn afresh that no one can interpose between us and him, that it is he whom we offend by our sins, whom we cause to rejoice when we conquer temptation and whose sympathy and aid are offered us freely.

Our striking personal spiritual experiences may have other features, but this is the secret of their impressiveness. They strip away our excuses and expose our self-deceptions. They reveal the strength of our actual righteousness and the true direction of our future Christian progress. They give us a new and corrected impulse in the spiritual life. Most of all, if we are truly and rightly receptive, we are made more tender and loving, more happy and winsome, in the quality of our piety.

CURRENT HISTORY.

Domestic Politics.

The Republican caucuses in Massachusetts last week brought out an unprecedented number of voters who, in the main, revealed a very decided intention that none but men of the highest character and greatest ability should appeal to the voters of the State at the coming election. In several cases men of decidedly indifferent, if not bad, characters were set aside. As it is generally conceded that a Republican nomination this year in Massachusetts is equivalent to election, save, perhaps, in some county and municipal offices, the action of the caucuses is all the more creditable, for the temptation is strong under such circumstances for the machine to push to the front men of disreputable character, trusting that they will be carried into office by the overwhelming movement of voters toward the party on whose platform they stand. The nomination of Rev. S. J. Barrows of the *Christian Register* by the Republicans of the Tenth Congressional District is a decided victory for good citizenship. Mr. W. Murray Crane is one of the ablest, most popular and trusted business men of western Massachusetts, in every way worthy of nomination to the office of lieutenant governor.

Rarely, if ever, have we had a better opportunity to see in all its hideous nakedness the pernicious tyranny of partisanship than we are having now in watching the effort of Democratic partisans in the Eastern States to adjust themselves to the new conditions created by the action of the Democratic convention in Chicago. Men in fourteen States who in May and June personally believed in committing their party to the gold standard—or, at least, to international bimetallism dependent upon international co operation—men who in Congress and out of it fought the income tax tooth and nail, men who went to the Chicago convention, fought the free silver majority and when defeated refused to participate in the

balloting for candidates, have indorsed the Chicago platform and candidates.

The chairman of the New York Democratic convention held in Buffalo last week was a Tammany chieftain. None of the prominent old-time party leaders were present. Senator Hill really controlled the convention, although not present and in theory neutral. The candidate for governor, Mr. John Boyd Thacher, accepts the nomination with the understanding that he repudiates the Chicago platform but will vote for the Chicago nominees, and it is understood that all the convention did was done for the sake of "regularity." Senator Hill has deliberated so long that nothing that he may do or say will count for much, whichever faction of the party he sides with. The sound money Democrats, who already have elected two electors at large, have called a State convention to be held in Brooklyn this week, and they will nominate men for all the State offices as well as complete an electoral ticket. From this time on there will be a bitter fight between the two wings of the party, and no one who has knowledge of the relative degree of character and intelligence of the leaders of both factions can have much doubt as to the ultimate result.

A letter from Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, written to a citizen asking for information, in which Mr. Carlisle contends that in certain contingencies it would be the duty of the United States treasurer to give a gold dollar in exchange for a silver dollar were the demand for the redemption made, has stirred the wrath of Mr. Bryan and the friends of silver, but it has served a useful purpose in calling attention to the ominous disparity between our narrow stock of gold in the treasury and the huge structure of national obligation which rests thereon.

Mr. Bryan has been speaking in the South during the past week, and on Saturday last addressed the citizens of Washington, D. C. Mr. McKinley has welcomed 100,000 visitors to Canton and addressed them with customary tact and sense. The candidates of the National Democratic party, Generals Palmer and Buckner, have begun a campaign of speaking which will continue until the election is over. Mr. Bourke Cochran has returned from a tour to leading Western cities like Chicago, Omaha and Minneapolis, where he has drawn together crowds numbering ten thousand and more. Now that Mr. Reed is free to leave Maine he is in greater demand than any Republican speaker, and from this time on will be found hard at work. Ex-President Harrison will soon begin a tour throughout the States of the Interior, speaking from the rear platforms of railway trains. It is impossible to name men of equal caliber who are enlisted in Mr. Bryan's behalf. Senator Teller of Colorado, who had planned to speak in the East, has decided not to do so. Senator Tillman's invasion of Pennsylvania can scarcely be described as successful, and, while Governor Altgeld of Illinois has felt it necessary to reply to the speech of Hon. Carl Schurz, he probably has enough to do to look after his own interests in Illinois without journeying far beyond its bounds. The revised official figures of the Arkansas and Maine elections indicate that the Democratic plurality in Arkansas was 52,451 and the Republican plurality in Maine was 48,461.

Spain's Plight.

With a Carlist uprising at home, a for-

midable revolt in the Philippine Islands and a long continued and successful revolution in Cuba to face, Spain's resent plight would win for her the sympathy of the world, did she deserve it. But this is not an era of sympathy between nations, as none know better than the liberty loving, law-respecting Moslem and Christian subjects of Turkey. Those who have recently traveled through Spain report that its responsible statesmen and its most intelligent citizens realize perfectly how futile is the struggle of the nation to preserve its present possessions. But, impelled by the old pride, the Spanish people struggle madly on, devising new forms of taxation, pledging additional sources of revenue to the money lenders of Europe and shipping off to Cuba the young men and boys, whom they never expect to see again. General Weyler's past failure makes it almost certain that he cannot retrieve his reputation in the future, for the revolutionists, and not he, have gained in strength during the summer season of enforced waiting. Moreover, the extreme measures, military and civil, to which General Weyler has resorted have only served to drive into the ranks of Spain's enemies more and more of Cuba's men of property. Just now the attempt to force Cuban bankers and merchants to accept at par a debased paper money is working as it always does. Business is at a standstill. Those who possess gold are sending it out of the country to safer places of deposit, and men of foresight are preparing for events of decisive import between this and Christmas. Alas, that not a few citizens of the United States, for reasons not altogether dissimilar, have felt it necessary to deposit large sums of gold in Canadian banks during the past two months.

Italy Accepts Abyssinia's Terms.

King Menelek of Abyssinia and President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic can be cited as the best contemporary illustrations of the falsity of the saying that God is on the side of the heaviest battalions. The one, representing the ancient Christian people of North Africa, has defeated in battle and dictated terms to one of the members of Europe's Triple Alliance. The other, representing the sturdy, liberty-loving Dutch stock, has held at bay greedy officials of semi-imperial and wealthy corporations and has outwitted the British colonial secretary. When Italy, following the example of her more powerful European neighbors, began planting colonies in Africa, she necessarily incurred military and financial responsibilities that her internal economy did not warrant. As a consequence today she stands impotent before the dark-skinned, ancient people whom she tried to rob; her burden of debt is far larger than it would have been if a saner policy had been followed; thousands of her sons have perished in a vain endeavor to conquer a warlike people; and now she is told that she must exactly define the limits of her province of Erythrea and then remain within it. In addition 2,000,000 francs must be paid into the treasury of King Menelek, not, however, as tribute money, but as a fair recompense for expense incurred by him while supporting the large number of Italian prisoners of war, captured at the battle of Adowa and treated handsomely by him ever since.

The Sultan Unmolested.

Lord Salisbury, Sir Charles Dilke, Lord Rosebery, and even Mr. Gladstone, have

joined during the past week in asking the indignant people of Great Britain whether they realize what it means for Great Britain to attempt unaided to discipline the Turkish assassin. Lord Salisbury did it in a letter sent by his son, Lord Cecil, to a constituent. Sir Charles Dilke did it in one of his weighty letters in the London press analyzing the situation on the Continent and picturing Britain's isolation and weak moral position so long as she clings to Egypt. Lord Rosebery did it by calling attention to the fact that as yet Russia has given no intimation that she has changed the position taken by her in August, 1895, when she served notice that she would not tolerate any interference with Turkish affairs which was not indorsed by the Powers, herself included. Mr. Gladstone did it by refusing to attend or countenance any mass meeting at which resolutions were to be introduced demanding instant and independent action by Great Britain.

As a consequence of this cry of "Halt," British public opinion is not as belligerent as it was a week ago, and while a large number of mass meetings were held last week and while the columns of all the newspapers are filled with communications, reports of addresses and indignant editorials, men at the helm realize that so long as Great Britain is as friendless as she now is and Russia as supreme little can be done without incurring risks that are momentous.

Without an ally in Europe some in Great Britain now ask, Why may not an alliance with the United States be formed? and the question has been asked seriously lately by those who not long since would have scoffed at it. It would require an unlikely chain of events to bring that to pass soon, if ever. Meanwhile some of Russia's present allies may soon be won from her, or while the czar is in Scotland, as he will be for the next two weeks, an understanding between the great rivals may be gained, which will settle not only the immediate crisis in Constantinople but the many questions at issue between the Russian bear and British lion. God speed the day!

From Turkey itself come reports of fresh massacres of Armenians near Kharpoor, of revolts among the Turkish soldiery, of Russian inspection of and assistance in manning the Turkish forts on the Dardanelles, and the appeal to foreign embassies for aid from foreigners resident in and about Constantinople. Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances Willard have been over to Marseilles, visited the Armenian refugees there, and they issued an appeal for funds with which to transport them to this country.

NOTES.

The eminent New York city lawyer, Henry Hill Anderson, who died suddenly at York Harbor, Me., last week, was a son of Rev. Dr. Rufus Anderson, secretary of the A. B. C. F. M. for so many years.

Some time next month they are to dedicate a memorial to the war correspondents of the Civil War, which is to be erected at Gapland, Md. Of names known to our constituency Albert D. Richardson and Charles C. Coffin are to have a place on the memorial tablets.

It is gratifying to note that at the National Association of Master Builders' meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., last week resolutions, committing the association and its affiliated bodies to support of the movement for an expert commission to control all Federal architectural work, were adopted unanimously.

Prof. G. Frederick Wright of Oberlin, in

The Nation, describes the political and economic situation of Nebraska, which he has just visited. He reports that the severest critics of Mr. Bryan that he has found are among his neighbors in Lincoln. "His star has already passed its zenith. He never has carried his own State and does not seem likely ever to do so."

Miss Grace Kimball, whose relief work at Van as a medical missionary has made her famous, has arrived in New York. She describes United States Minister Terrell as wanting, not only in diplomacy, but in willingness to help American citizens. Nor does she hesitate to affirm that he is more desirous of retaining the good will of the sultan than he is of succoring oppressed Armenians or serving Americans.

The easy British victory at Dongola, with all that it implies, must cheer the British Ministry and dispirit the force of dervishes in the Soudan, whether the British army will now press on; for there is little or no attempt in Great Britain now to conceal the fact that the real animus of the trip up the Nile is to reconquer and hold forever the territory which naturally belongs to and is necessary for the welfare of Egypt.

The business situation in Japan is far from healthy. The *Japan Mail* of Aug. 1 says: "The land tax and other imposts due in September, the recent disastrous storms and the depression in the principal staples of export, tea and silk, have brought matters to a crisis. . . . The silk trade is in a desperate plight, the American demand has fallen to next to nothing, waste silk is equally lifeless—no settlements, no quotations."

Not until there is more evidence forthcoming will it be safe to believe that the arrests of Messrs. Tynan, Bell and their colleagues have all the significance that at first was given to them. That they had evil intentions it is useless to dispute, but that a working alliance between Russian Nihilists and Irish Fenians has been perfected and that the czar's life would have been imperiled during his visit in Scotland, had not these men been captured, remains to be proved. France as yet has not given Tynan over to the British authorities, and she may not.

The latest letters from Madagascar, sent by the missionaries of the London Missionary Society to its London headquarters, show how impotent the French are as rulers and what disasters to the cause of Christian missions have already come from the substitution of Latin for Anglo Saxon powers behind the throne. Over 200 of the mission stations have been destroyed by the insurgents, business is at a standstill and a condition of chaos bordering on anarchy prevails. News from Mexico tells how on the 15th a mob attacked the Presbyterian church at Aguas Calientes, and on the 16th attacked the Protestant college in the same city. The matter has been called to the attention of United States Minister Ransom.

"We blush with shame for being Englishmen, and feel humiliated and dishonored. Please send me all newspapers you can address to French post office. It is useless sending them to the British post office." These sentences from a letter sent from Constantinople to London, and published in *The Chronicle*, indicate that the day has passed when all British subjects are sure of protection everywhere. The same letter says that the sultan of Turkey was duck shooting in his park at Yildiz the day of the recent massacres, and that he went to a concert in the evening. "Don't believe any rumors that the sultan is ill or a drunkard," says the writer. "He is a cynical, cruel fanatic, and very suspicious, but quite free from the taint of intemperance and debauchery. One thing he has made up his mind to, and that is the extermination of all Armenian males and the drafting into Turkish and Kurdish harems of all Armenian women."

IN BRIEF.

The first definite notification as to the American Board meeting at Toledo, Oct. 6-9, appears on page 456.

San Francisco has won the honor of entertaining the next International Y. P. S. C. E. Convention, which will be held July 7-12.

We are asked frequently as to the pronunciation of the happy *nom de plume* which Dr. Watson employs. It is Ean Maclar-en, the "a" being the broad Scotch.

At our request a number of persons have sent us some account of their summer reading, and the setting forth of what they have individually gained will be an interesting feature of next week's paper.

Rev. H. H. Kelsey of the Fourth Church, Hartford, is doing the public a great service in calling attention to Connecticut's remissness in not establishing a State reformatory similar to New York's at Elmira and Massachusetts's at Concord.

What a relief it must be to editors of religious newspapers, who have conscientious scruples against taking any decided position on political questions in America till after the election, that they can tell the Turkish nation just what it ought to do!

One prominent newspaper in the West is said to be owned by men who believe in sound money. But the paper advocates free silver because the owners believe that to be the best policy to bring in dividends for themselves in that section. And yet that paper declares that this is a campaign of moral issues!

An interesting act of comity is foreshadowed in the announcement that Harvard University's share in the restoration of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, London, will be the gift of a memorial window of John Harvard, who was baptized in that church, Nov. 29, 1607.

Mr. Capen's address at the Boston Ministers' Meeting, which we print in full this week, was delivered with all his characteristic animation, and everybody said, Amen. It is being copied widely and read thoughtfully. Thus it will prove one of the most telling documents of the campaign.

The Scottish Congregational Year-Book shows that ninety-seven churches, with an estimated church membership of 15,000, have no fewer than 16,500 pupils in their schools and classes for the study of the Bible, which seems to show that our Scotch brethren are as much given to the study of the Word and doctrine as their fathers.

We New Englanders are inclined to think that our section of the country is headquarters for righteousness and that the verdict in Maine and Vermont for sound money may not indicate that there is as clear vision and honest purpose to preserve the integrity of the Union in the Interior and West. But it should not be forgotten that, while in Eastern States drafts were necessary to re-enforce the army to put down the Rebellion, Kentucky alone furnished her full quota of men without a draft.

Sabatier, the French Protestant biographer of St. Francis of Assisi, in a recent address at Grindelwald, after reviewing the present religious condition of Italy, France, Germany and England, insisted that nothing was more necessary than a revival of St. Francis's spirit, and he asserted that it was necessary for a few to live in absolute poverty in order to rebuke mammonism, for more to resort to manual labor, for all to show real humility and voluntary effort in social reconstruction and acceptance of Christ's ethics. Unless some such reformation comes he predicts an era of unparalleled social and political cataclysm. Who the Luther will be he does not say.

An official proclamation for a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer would be in accord with national precedents at this time, in view of the social and political crisis through which we are passing. But as that could hardly be expected we welcome a call, wisely worded, free from any political bias and showing a prophetic apprehension of the possible and probable results of present conditions, to observe Thursday, Oct. 8, as such a day of prayer for our country. It is issued from Chicago by a mass meeting of Christian ministers and laymen called by Mr. D. L. Moody. We trust that lovers of our country and of righteousness, who have faith in God, will everywhere unite in the churches in this day of prayer.

The visit of Lord Russell to this country for a second time recalls the fact that on a former visit, as he walked with Hon. W. M. Evarts alongside a wide stream across which George Washington is said to have hurled a silver dollar, Mr. Evarts told the tale recounting the physical prowess of the Father of His Country. The width of the stream and the proportions of the story caused Lord Russell to elevate his eyebrows as Mr. Evarts repeated the assertion. "You know a dollar went further in those days than it goes now," said Mr. Evarts blandly. "Ah," replied Lord Russell, not to be outdone, "and it must have been easy enough to Washington who threw a sovereign over across the Atlantic." As a witticism Mr. Evarts's remark was characteristic and excellent, but as a statement of fact it was not. The dollar of our fathers did not begin to have the purchasing power of the dollar of today.

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, in addressing Union and Confederate veterans in Washington last week, said:

Our continued existence depends upon our national morality, and our national morality depends upon religion. Therefore, he who seeks to undermine religion is the greatest enemy of his country. Of course, this opinion does not imply any union of church and state, which, in our circumstances, is out of the question, but separation of church and state does not imply separation of God and state. We justly boast of the great liberty of speech allowed in this free Republic, but, we may ask, may not such liberty occasionally degenerate into the most dangerous license? It does so when it is used to poison the intellect and the hearts of men by evidently false principles. Soldiers of the Republic, honest men, frown down and, if necessary, I am almost tempted to say, strike down the dishonest man who would thus seek to ruin the country which your fathers shed their blood to liberate and you shed your blood to perpetuate.

And yet with Archbishop Ireland and not a few of the priests saying the same thing, the fact remains that most of the Roman Catholic journals of the country are supporting Mr. Bryan.

Such has been the response of the churches to the suggestion of a union missionary periodical that the missionary societies have come to a unanimous agreement. The societies included are the American Board, the Home Missionary Society, the Church Building Society, the American Missionary Association, the Sunday School and Publishing Society and the Education Society. Three of them have their central offices in New York and three in Boston. The name of the paper will be *Congregational Work*. It will be of sixteen pages and will be published monthly, excepting July and August, under the direction of six editorial representatives, one from each society. The publication of the paper has been intrusted to the C. S. S. and P. S., and the office of publication will be in the Bible House, New York city. The first number will be dated January, '97, but will be issued about a month before Jan. 1. All communications respecting the proposed periodical should be addressed *Congregational Work*, Bible House, Astor Place, New York city. Circulars to the churches calling for subscriptions will be sent out.

Ian Maclaren at Home.

A Quiet Hour With the Writer and Preacher.

By ALBERT DAWSON, LONDON EDITOR OF THE CONGREGATIONALIST.

It requires a mental effort to associate the idyllic of Drumtochty with a big, busy commercial city. But it is an indubitable fact that whilst Ian Maclaren has been moving the heart of Christendom, as it rarely is moved, by his pictures of life in a Scottish glen, Rev. John Watson, D. D., has been ministering to a large Presbyterian church in Liverpool. Dr. Watson's study shows signs of a full and varied life; it is emphatically a workshop, in which the useful makes no concession to the ornamental and the worker is too busy to aim at spick-and-span orderliness. Piles of letters, a pocket Bible, an unfinished page of closely written manuscript, a copy of the *Bookman*, several volumes lying ready to hand are some of the things I cannot help seeing on the writing tables whilst I await the author of *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush*. On the bookshelves such diverse productions as the works of Augustine, Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle, Montaigne's *Essays*, Don Quixote, a set of Thackeray, works of T. H. Green and Dr. Martineau rub shoulders in a way that would have shocked the orderly soul of Dr. Dowbiggin. A few engravings hang on the terra cotta colored walls, and as my eyes rest on the Angelus the door opens and a strong, firm hand grasps mine.

The figure is tall and substantial; the head, notable in size and shape, is set on the broad, square shoulders like a tower on a rock; the clean-shaven face is strongly marked and the features pronounced—forehead broad and high, eyes dark and keen, mouth firm yet mobile; the voice is deep toned and the accent distinctly Scotch. The total impression is one of strength, equanimity, decision, fearlessness—of all the qualities, in due proportion and harmonious working, that go to the make up of true manhood, the whole personality being pervaded and enriched by a broad human sympathy that, one feels especially, would make this strong fibered soul deal very tenderly with the infirmities of his weaker fellows.

At first I feared Dr. Watson would be as uncommunicative as the beadle of Pitscourie, but as conversation proceeds his whole manner changes, the reserve wears off, the somewhat austere face is softened by a genial smile, the expression of the eyes rapidly varies—now flashing with strong feeling, now twinkling with humor, now moist with emotion, words are enforced with sudden gestures and quick turns, until at last you can hardly believe that this animated, vivacious talker is the reticent person you first addressed, and the longer you stay the more difficult it is to tear yourself away from his fascinating presence.

It is sixteen years since Dr. Watson came to Liverpool from Glasgow, where for three

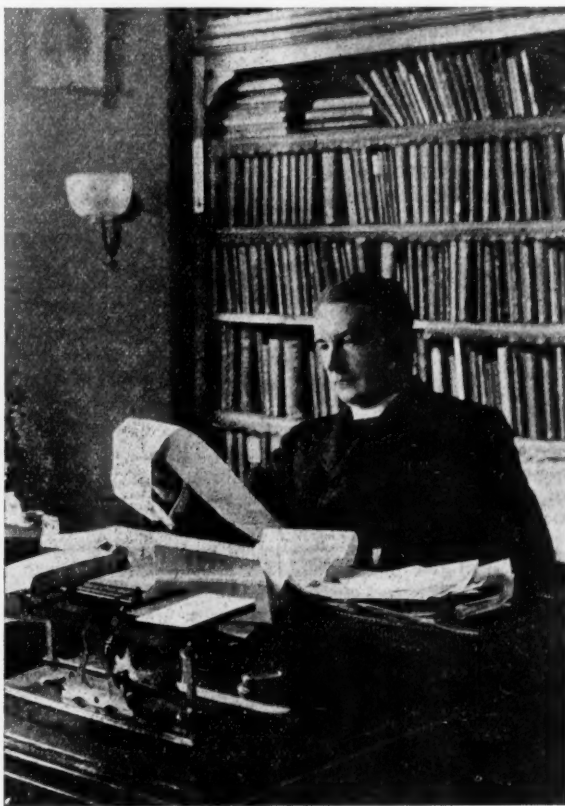
years he had ministered to Free St. Matthew's Church, of which Dr. Stalker is now pastor. He was born Nov. 3, 1850, in the village of Manningtree, Essex, Eng., of Highland parents, who, when their son was four years old, returned to Scotland, and in his mother's native county of Perth most of his boyhood and early manhood was spent. At sixteen he went to Edinburgh University, and at twenty took his M. A. degree. He studied theology first in New College, Edinburgh, and then at Tübingen. Licensed by the Free Church of Scotland in 1874 to preach, after serving for a year as ministerial assistant in an Edinburgh church, he was ordained and

scenes and people you describe?" "Dr. Robertson Nicoll, though we had never met, wrote more than once asking me to contribute to the *Expositor*, but I declined. In the summer of '93 I stayed with him a night in London, and the next day he asked me to write for the *Expositor* a series of practical articles on the teaching of Jesus and for the *British Weekly* some stories illustrative of Scottish life. I refused to do either, because I did not consider my work would be sufficiently valuable for the *Expositor*, and I had made no experiment in regard to Scotch stories. Afterwards he wrote pressing me to write a story, and I at last sent him a short sketch. This he returned, saying it was not just the thing he wanted and telling me what he did want. I sent him another story, which he printed, and owing to his encouragement and the appreciation of the public I have since continued to write so far as my professional work allows." This was the "discovery" of a writer in a very literal sense, Dr. Nicoll having detected Dr. Watson's peculiar faculty after a few hours' conversation and without having previously seen a stroke of his writing.

That his rare power lay dormant so long is evidently due to Dr. Watson's modesty in underestimating the quality of his writing. He confessed that he might have written sooner if he had had confidence in his work. "I am pleased the public have approved what I have written, but that does not prevent me seeing its imperfections. I find myself in cordial agreement with every unfavorable review. If when I began to write a friend had come to me and said, 'Those stories are utterly worthless; you ought to have some regard to your reputation as a public man,' I should at once have put down my pen. Nor have I yet acquired confidence.

That, I think, is constitutional. Highlanders are very pessimistic about themselves, I envy those men who are so self-confident that they consider whatever they do excellent though the whole world condemn it. I have always felt that the next story would bring the smash. Therefore," this in lugubrious tones, "I have no pleasure in my writing; I feel the catastrophe cannot be long delayed."

When a man of genius talks like this, one finds it hard to believe that he means what he says, but I can assure the reader that Ian Maclaren spoke with perfect sincerity, though possibly with a touch of unconscious exaggeration. No man is more amazed at the success of Ian Maclaren than Dr. Watson. "It is difficult," he said, "for a man who suddenly becomes popular to grasp the situation; sometimes I think it is a dream. Were I a young man I might be lifted, but," with a quiet, self-possessed smile, "this



IAN MACLAREN IN HIS STUDY.

appointed pastor in the Highland parish of Logiealmond, i.e., "Drumtochty." Here he remained only two and a half years, but it should be understood that whilst Ian Maclaren lays all his scenes in Drumtochty his character delineations are the result of observation and intercourse throughout the whole of Perthshire and during a longer period than the term of his Logiealmond ministry.

I asked Dr. Watson whether during his residence in the Glen he had any thought of writing such sketches as he has since published. "Yes," he said, "but I abandoned the idea." "Why?" "Mainly because I was dissatisfied with what I wrote. When I went to Glasgow ministerial work kept me fully employed, and on coming here to a new congregation I worked extremely hard. I had no time to think of writing." "Then how came you to write at last—seventeen years after leaving the

literary fame has come to me in middle life and I know how to estimate it. The success of my writing is, I consider, partly due to accidental causes—for example, the reaction from 'realistic' fiction, the present tendency toward what is called the literature of locality and the wish for simple human writing. In a word, it is the return to the country, which is the spirit of the age, literary as well as economic."

It was amusing to watch Dr. Watson hunting about for reasons outside himself to explain the popularity of his books. He told me that what pleases him most is the large number of plain, simple folk on both sides the Atlantic who write to tell him that they have derived both pleasure and help from his writing. From every part of America, including the West and out of the-way corners, he has received appreciative letters, and as it has been impossible for him to reply to them all he asked me to say through the *Congregationalist* that he values them as his best reward.

"Do you write easily?" I asked.

"I don't write easily at all," he replied. "Although the stories I have written may seem very simple, they are very laboriously done. This kind of short story cannot be done quickly. There is no plot, no incident, and one has to depend entirely upon character and slight touches curiously arranged and bound together to produce the effect. It is not scene painting; it is nearly all miniature work," and as he spoke Dr. Watson, who was sitting (somewhat restlessly, I fear,) at his desk, made microscopical designs with his pencil on the blotting pad. "Each one of the Bonnie Brier Bush's stories went through these processes: (1) slowly drafted in arrangement; (2) draft revised before writing; (3) written; (4) manuscript revised; (5) first proof corrected; (6) revise corrected; (7) having been published in a periodical revised for book; (8) first proof corrected; (9) second proof corrected." It is hardly surprising that Dr. Watson has never read any of his work after publication in book form, except when he has had to refer to make connection. He would rather write a series of short stories, each one rounded and finished, though all connected, than a long story. Speaking of his serial, *Kate Carnegie*, now appearing, he volunteered the remark that it would be a perfectly just criticism to say that it is a series of short stories or studies strung together on a thread of love.

All know that "Ian" is Gaelic for John; some may have suspected that "Maclaren" is Dr. Watson's mother's maiden name; probably few have seen the full significance of the title *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush*. The Jacobites sang, "There grows a bonnie brier bush in our kailyard," and wore the white rose as their sign. A Highlander, and with Jacobite traditions, Dr. Watson has always loved the simple, beautiful flower, which is found in many country gardens in Scotland. Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush was originally the title of the story of George Howe, the scholar, who, when he came home to die, used to sit in Margaret's garden "beside the bonnie brier bush, whose roses were no whiter than his cheeks." "When a title was needed for the volume," Dr. Watson explained, "I chose this, because the suggestion of the book is that in every garden, however small and humble, you may have a flower. That is the whole idea of my writing—to show

the rose in places where many people look only for cabbages. It is not my mission to explain, as so many writers are doing, what cultured morbid people are thinking about themselves, but to set forth what plain people, who do not analyze their feelings, really do and suffer. A clergyman sees a great deal of real life which is quite unknown to writers who engage in subjective analysis in their studies and describe moods which are purely imaginary or very limited."

It is part of the art of Ian Maclaren that the names he chooses for his characters, whilst perfectly natural, are subtly suggestive. Drumshugh suggests a solid, well-to-do man, why it would be hard to say, and one feels that Jamie Soutar must be alert and keen. For a woman of fine character what better name could be chosen than Margaret—or in the Scotch vernacular, Marget? Dr. Watson remarked that the advantage of selecting extraordinary names, as Dickens did, is that they stick in the memory, but, being odd names, the tendency is to have not character but characters.

All who have wept over *A Doctor of the Old School* like to think, indeed can hardly help thinking, that Dr. MacLure really lived. I asked the author whether some of his characters are not individual portraits. Strictly speaking, "hardly any" he replied. "They are all types. People are continually writing to me to ask whether Dr. MacLure is 'real.' All I can say is that I have known several doctors like him and they all sat for the portrait. A composite picture is truer to life than a single portrait. You don't get life by individuals, you get it by types. I do not think any of my important characters could be fairly identified with any one person, living or dead." Some subsidiary characters are recognized in the district, notably the railway guard at Methven (*i. e.*, Kildrummie), Sandy Walker—"an excellent man." Dr. Watson called him—whom tourists delight to address as "Peter Bruce." The surgeon who performed the operation on Tammas Mitchell's wife is popularly identified with Sir George Macleod, queen's surgeon, brother of Norman Macleod. Sir Andra, in "The Days of Auld Lang Syne," who takes the Servant Lass from the London hospital to his home to die, is put down as Sir Andrew Clarke. Some critics have singled out this incident as being improbable and therefore inartistic, but it so happens that it is taken literally from real life, though Sir Andrew Clarke was not the doctor. In pulpit and in home Dr. Watson has always spoken highly of the medical profession, to which some of his dearest friends belong. Two of his four sons (daughters he has none) are thinking of becoming doctors.

I sought Dr. Watson's assurance that his characters are really typical of people living in the Glen. "You don't exaggerate their good qualities?" I suggested.

"I don't think so," he responded. "But it is only fair to say that I have given prominence to good qualities and omitted or only suggested bad ones. One dark side of Scottish life I have not touched upon—the high percentage of immorality in some rural districts. But I let it be seen that Drumtochty men are apt to imbibe a little too freely at times, that they are hard at bargains and perhaps overthrift and near. They reveal also a good deal of self-conceit, which is characteristic of the Scotch, and also an outward hardness and curious sort of cowardice about showing feeling which

sometimes leads them into strange positions. But, despite defects, they are remarkably fine fellows. Their parlor manners may not be distinguished but the manner of their soul is good." The people in the Glen are evidently of superior intelligence, for Dr. Watson told me that young farmers, ploughmen and workmen used to come to his manse to read Tennyson with him and that it was not at all unusual to see a man studying a poet as he drove his cart. Many tourists now go to Drumtochty, and the inscriptions in the visitors' book in the Free Church vestry show that they come from all parts of the world. Ian Maclaren occasionally visits the Glen to revive his recollections.

Dr. Watson does not allow his literary work to interfere with his ministerial duties. Those who have made his acquaintance through his books naturally think of him first as author and then as minister. But he puts his church in the forefront, and restricts himself to a few hours a week for writing. "I never can be a man of letters," he remarked. "I have no leisure. I am now devoting five hours a day four days a week to pastoral visitation. The mornings I spend in correspondence, reading and pulpit preparation. At half past one I go out, and return for dinner at seven. Free evenings I give to literary work."

"You apparently have no intention of relinquishing your pastorate?"

"None whatever. As far as I can see so long as I live I shall continue in the ministry. Consequently I can never do very much literary work." Dr. Watson receives enough offers from editors and publishers to employ his whole time, but he accepts very few. He has undertaken to write a series of short stories to appear next year on both sides of the Atlantic, and after that he has a very important engagement which at present can only be mentioned.

Dr. Watson does all his writing without the assistance of amanuensis or typewriter. Though he pens his sermons in full, he never takes manuscript into the pulpit. As a rule he writes two new discourses every week, and rarely delivers an old one. "I frequently preach on an old subject again, but the sermon is not the same. I cannot preach an old sermon, because I must be enthusiastic about my subject. Preaching is very hard upon me. I get up a subject till I am quite full of it and feel as if there were nothing in the universe but this particular truth. You can't pick up an old sermon and redeliver it as if it were something new. You can't get into the mood. The sermon was yours once, but you have now no more to do with it than a tree has with last year's apples. All organic connection has ceased. You outgrow sermons as you outgrow clothes; you would look and feel strange and awkward in an old suit. A man should be measured for his sermons every week."

Although Sefton Park Church is Presbyterian, Dr. Watson's congregation comprises people of many denominations; university graduates, doctors, professional men and leading merchants are well in evidence. They are a broad minded, tolerant people, yet of an earnest, evangelical spirit. During their sixteen years' union, pastor and people have worked together in perfect harmony. The membership is 660, the building, which is one of the finest in Liverpool and cost £25,000, holding about 1,000. As soon as it was discovered that Ian Maclaren

was Dr. Watson the church became inconveniently crowded. The mob came expecting to hear something witty or sensational. "A course of sermons of a severe character," said Dr. Watson, dryly, "soon scared them." His regular hearers include a considerable number of Americans, and it has long been his custom in the prayer of intercession to mention after the Queen the President of the United States.

In one part of our conversation Dr. Watson testified to the abhorrence with which all true Britons regard the idea of any conflict with America, and mentioned a remarkable incident that occurred when the recent crisis was at its height. He was preaching in Barony Church, Glasgow, (where Norman Macleod used to minister) and expressed the strong conviction that war between two nations so closely akin would be a crime and must be prevented at all hazards. Instantly, for the first time in Dr. Watson's experience, a decorous and reverent Scotch congregation broke into applause as irrepressible as the cheer that saluted Dr. MacLure the Sabbath after his victorious fight with Death.

Speaking of the ties which bind the two countries together, Dr. Watson told me that he had followed with much interest *The Congregationalist's* pilgrimage and deeply regretted his inability to go to London to meet the party. To the question whether there was any likelihood of his accepting an American pastorate he replied, with a smile, that never having been offered one he had not considered the matter.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

The New York *Evangelist* renews its plea that the Vrooman case be not made by the Synod of Illinois the cause for renewing the warfare within the Presbyterian fold. "The church cannot afford to keep up this irritating warfare. It is really beneath her dignity to get out her great guns of 'discipline' on every occasion of personal difference, and her power is being cheapened thereby. It is drying up the sources of her charity, because so sensitive is the heart of our piety that a false touch becomes worse than false teaching, and if love is wounded the wreckage becomes universal. Our finances, it is to be feared, reflect not only the hard times, but somewhat the 'hard feelings' which these controversies have evoked and keep alive. And the spiritual life of the church is suffering, no matter who talks to the contrary."

Shall clergymen preach politics, in this or any other campaign? This is a live question now and every such scene as occurred in Rev. Thomas Dixon's church, New York city, recently, furnishes an instructive answer to the question. The *Boston Herald*, in a sensible, balanced editorial on *The Pulpit in Politics*, sums up thus: "Here is the sphere of the pulpit. Clergymen may apply them [moral principles] to questions of the day when they directly bear upon such questions; but, in going into the details of politics, they should be entirely sure of two things—first, that they understand the points on which they undertake to enlighten the people; next, that they are able to do this without detracting from the dignity of their sacred office and impairing the reverence felt for it among the people. There are few clergymen who can do this with safety. It is a hazardous undertaking, even when morality is put into the concrete, in the cases of slavery and of patriotism—we mean, of course, not in the treatment of principles, but of methods. In the present campaign, when the question is one of action in finance, a point on which the pulpit is not at all an authority, the risk is very much greater."

On the Continent of Europe.

Significant Events and Conditions.

A Royal Priest. The consecration of Prince Max of the royal house of Saxony as a priest, July 26, at Eichstadt, and his celebration of his first mass, Aug. 1, in the cathedral in Dresden, are rightly regarded both by Protestants and Catholics in Germany as an event of broad bearings. Protestants have no objections to make if the young man has entered the priesthood from convictions of duty, but they fear lest there be political objects connected with the course he has taken. Catholics everywhere speak of the occurrence as a turning point in this German history. It is reported that the pope has written a letter expressive of his joy over the event both on account of his personal affection for the young man and his anxiety for the welfare of the church. He conveys his fatherly blessing to the new priest, together with a gift. It is eighty-four years since the last priest of the house of Wettin, Clemens Wencelaus, Elector of Treves, Prince Bishop of Augsburg, died. With the exception of a Bonaparte Rome has had no priest of royal blood to represent her in Germany since that death. It looks as if she desired some one to serve her as a church politician rather than as a simple officer of the church, and as if she had found one after her mind in the person of this promising young prince.

Such events as these are arousing the Evangelicals to greater efforts to reach the people with a pure gospel, and to push with increasing vigor the work of their Evangelical Bund, a society which seeks to prevent Romanists from gaining undue advantages from the government. The last meeting of this bund, in July, was attended by ministers and laymen of high standing from every part of the land. The energy which Roman Catholics are exhibiting in Germany is also leading to larger gifts to the Gustav Adolphus Verein (a church founding and church building society) which operates chiefly in provinces where the prevailing influence is Romanist.

In Hungary. The spirit of the Vatican has also shown itself in recent orders sent to the bishops in Hungary. They are not only directed to animate their clergy, but to see that proper religious instruction is given in the gymnasia, that academic societies be formed in which anything stated in the lectures to which Catholic youth listen, contrary to the teachings of the church, may be at once corrected, that bishops look after the reading-books used in the schools, and that a demand be made for the full control by the bishops of the University of Pesh. In a word, ultramontanism is seeking to direct and determine the nature of religious life in Hungary. It is doubtful if this effort to introduce a *Kultur-kampf* into this country will succeed. Neither the bishops nor leading citizens approve it. There are too many married priests, too many church officers in high standing whose children are well known, too much friendliness between Catholics and those outside the church, too much love of independence on the part of Hungarians, for such an effort as this to succeed. The government, friendly to Rome as it is, will be slow to enter upon such a crusade against the liberties of its subjects. If the Vatican persists, it will be interesting to see whether, as Hungarian papers say, Rome will eat her food as hot as she has cooked it.

Is the Pope Re-entering Italian Politics? Has the pope again become a factor in the political life of Italy? His letter to King Menelik June 1, asking him to free the Italian prisoners and sent by special messenger, though apparently the outcome of personal sympathy with the sufferers, is generally regarded both in Italy and in Germany as the re-entrance of the Vatican, after an isolation of twenty-five years, into the management of public affairs. The *Crispi* press see in the movement the

hand of Austria, an attempt to strengthen the papacy against the government, a first step toward the return of the clergy into political life. The letter was sent through Monsignor Macarius, patriarchal vicar of the Coptic Church of Alexandria. At about the same time that the pope was preparing his letter a committee of high born ladies gathered money, clothing and medicine for these prisoners, and selected a priest by the name of Weisoulitz to convey them to their destination. The commissions are said to have been entirely independent of each other, but this is not believed. The priest and the vicar met at Port Said, hardly by accident, went thence on the same French ship, continued their journey together. There joined them also a Dr. Nerazzini whom the government sent out to secure the freedom of the prisoners. It is also significant that the Vatican seems to have had the first pews of success, and that messages announcing the triumph of its policy were sent here and there to church magnates in Italy before reports could be made through the regular channels. It is not unnatural that the journals of the church should be in high glee, or that those who dread her return to power should be outspoken against her methods, even though they be shown in so natural a way as the sending of a friendly letter to a semi-barbaric king in the interests of humanity.

Awake to Social Issues. German church circles are showing a growing interest in social questions. Matters connected with the condition of wage-earners, small farmers and men engaged in a business which hardly sustains life are not only discussed with greater intelligence than ever in the public prints, but gatherings are held every year by bodies of men of the highest character and the greatest ability in the interest of the poor and unfortunate. The Evangelical Social Congress, recently convened at Stuttgart, is an illustration of the interest the Christian public takes in social affairs. Its sessions were brilliant. Financially the results were such that a surplus of more than 1,800 marks could be sent to Berlin. More than 200 new members were added to the organization. The political press reported the meetings fully. Some of the religious papers of the city made no reference to them, others attacked the positions taken by such men as Pastor Naumann, others were friendly and gave such accounts of the meetings as their space permitted. It is said that the feeling in the church circles of the city was almost wholly favorable. When it is remembered that the famous Dr. Stoecker, former court preacher in Berlin, has founded a new political party for the advocacy and defense of the principles of Christian socialism, and that such papers as *Die Hilfe* of Pastor Naumann are rapidly increasing in circulation and influence, it will be seen that more and more importance must be attached to these voluntary gatherings of gifted Christian men, whose single aim is to better existing social conditions.

For a More Positive Theology. A short theological course, to last from Oct. 5-17, and to be held in Stuttgart, has been arranged. Some of the ablest men in the country will take part in it. Its object is to furnish theological students and young ministers an opportunity for knowing the positions held by the positive branch of the church, and to present arguments in favor of the older evangelical views. It is thought that more attention is given in the universities to modern opinions than is justifiable, and that something should be done to supply this defect in ministerial training. Instruction will be by lecture.

The true basis for an estimate of a nation's wealth is to be found in the enjoyments of its members—Prof. Arthur T. Hadley.

A Right Appreciation of Riches.*

By Ian Maclaren.

Much has been written in Holy Scripture and said by teachers of morality regarding the subtle snare and evil effect of riches, and no one can have seen anything of life or have any insight into character without indorsing such charges. Riches, more than any other influence, have blinded their possessor's mind to the exquisite beauty of Jesus' life, to the radiant splendor of God's kingdom, to the severe dignity of character, to the visions of imagination. When one falls under their baneful tyranny he loses all sense of proportion in life, he is deceived by false standards of rank, he becomes arrogant in manner, he is coarsened in thought. On account of the greed of money families have been rent in twain, lovers' hearts have been broken, high ideals have been flung aside, conscience itself has been besmirched and horrible deeds of cruelty have been done. The secret sin of many a saint has been the love of money. As the gold was concealed in the hair of the young girl of Browning's poem, the public stain on many a great man's reputation has been the taking of bribes. For thirty pieces of silver Judas Iscariot sold his Lord, and with money Simon Magus desired to buy the Holy Ghost.

If God has bestowed upon any one more of this world's goods than is necessary for the support of himself and his family—which superfluity may be called riches—then it is evident that this is a perilous gift, and it is intended to be a discipline for the soul. One must not be self-confident and take for granted that because he was in earlier years generous and unselfish he may not grow hard and mercenary in later years. Nothing is more common, nothing is more painful, than the decay of character with the years, so that the spring of fine impulses dries up within the man and his capacity for liberal deeds withers before our eyes. Cases there are, no doubt, where one has passed into liberty as he grew in riches—marvelous deliverance of divine grace—but for one such there are ten where increase of wealth has ended in meanness of soul. And surely there can hardly be a sadder irony than a man building large barns for his goods, while an ever decreasing space will hold his illiberal and churlish soul.

It were, however, an extreme and unreasonable view to regard riches as a necessary and unmitigated curse. Were this the truth, then the path of duty and religion for one and all of us would be monastic poverty, and he only had done the will of God who had left all to follow Christ as did St. Peter and St. Matthew. This, however, were to change the whole organization of society and hardly for the better, since the day of this general surrender would be the beginning of general degradation. One has only to think twice on this matter to discover that the ethical good to be obtained in connection with riches will not as a rule be their refusal, but their management, and that the man who does his duty best for the race is not he who, through indolence or stupidity, acquires nothing, or having acquired something flings it away, but rather he who, having labored and received, uses his just reward for the highest good of his

family and his fellowmen. This is the appreciation of riches.

From this standpoint riches afford three benefits to their possessors, and the first is achievement; and one means that in the effort, by fair means, to obtain riches certain solid qualities are created and fostered. One is thinking, of course, not of the people into whose hands riches have flowed, but of the people who have wrought hard to gain them. There are those who have inherited their possessions, who are often envied, but ought rather to be pitied. Others there are who seem to have obtained their wealth by some accident or turn of life, but who, it is more likely, have simply seized an opportunity for which they had prepared. Some may have amassed unholy gains by oppression and dishonesty, but their prosperity will be short lived. All those classes are to be left out of account in any ethical judgment, for it is evident that in their case the acquisition of riches cannot have gone to the formation of character. Take rather the man—representative of so large and honorable a class in a modern commercial city—who was the son of poor parents and began life in humble circumstances, who has prospered with the years and is now like unto Joseph of Arimathea. It has been the fashion of literature to put this man in the pillory and to make play with him, and to leave the impression that any scribbler who could string together a few verses, although neither he nor his verses had any claim to character, stood higher by the truest standards of worth and was of more value to the community. This man is also apt to give himself away by too often insisting on his own history, and speaking as if with his own sword and bow, and not by the good favor of the Almighty, he had achieved his success. But it is common speech which does him most injustice, and quite confuses the situation, for it is asked, "How much is he worth?" and then the answer is given in figures. If this were indeed his exact value, surely his life had been a sad fiasco and he himself was of no account. What he is worth is another thing from what he possesses, and if you go into the matter his fortune becomes a mere symbol to be translated from figures into qualities. Just as half a dozen books stamped with university arms show that a young scholar has made a fair beginning in culture, or a simple bronze cross on a soldier's breast proves that he has played the man on the field of battle, so does honorable success in business bear witness to character. It means that a fellowman called to do his work in his calling has not been idle and careless, flinging away his opportunities and denying his duties. It means that he has not yielded to the lower impulses of his nature and done foolishly, to the weakening of his mind and body. It means that he has resisted temptations to trickery, deceit and unprincipled work of all kinds. This ten or hundred thousand pounds are in themselves only dust and vanity. But consider them as x , and work the equation out, and they read industry, perseverance, thrift, intelligence, self denial, integrity. This gold is but another word for brain and conscience.

The second benefit of riches is opportu-

nity, and this must be patent to every mind. Has not every one of us at times envied a rich man, not for his money, but for the good he could do; not for the pleasant garden in which Joseph walked of an evening, but for its use when he consecrated it to the Lord? Did ever the high office of wealth receive a more convincing illustration than when a millionaire of Jerusalem rescued the body of Jesus from outrage and laid it to rest, with honor, in his rock hewn tomb? In order of beneficence the prophet must stand first, for he declares God, and with him, as being of the same kin, must be classed the poet, the painter, the master of music. None have done so much for us as those messengers of God who have preached to our souls the kingdom of God and magnified its treasures. But after them for solid service give place for Joseph of Arimathea when God has touched his heart. Gold may be only yellow dust, but what is there its possessor cannot accomplish with it? He can enter a home when the head has been stricken with dangerous sickness and send him where the air is dry and the sun is shining, and so restore the husband to the wife and the father to his family. He can find some poor lad whom God intends for a scholar and open to him the gates of knowledge, and so fulfill one of the purest passions of the human heart. He can pull down a nest of evil houses and replace their hideousness with green grass and flowers, so that where disease and crime once reigned little children will play in their innocence. He can secure noble works of art and house them in a fitting building, so that the humblest of the people may possess those things in their souls eye hath not seen nor ear heard. He can raise in the midst of the care and labor of the city some house of God wherein the weary shall have a place to pray and the evangel of Jesus shall be preached.

And so riches also must be a joy for the great reward their Christian use brings to their steward. No man must give to God in order that he may get from God, for this were a base spirit that can bring no blessing; yet God is not unfaithful to forget any labor of love. No one can purchase heaven by his riches, yet one may so invest his means as to bring heaven within his heart. The recompense of liberality is automatic and spiritual. What victory is greater than his who, having the world at his disposal, makes it not the minister of his pleasures but the servant of his brethren, and so is baptized into the spirit of Jesus! What joy can be sweeter than his who has caused the sun to shine on bleak and narrow lives, and so is filling life with peace and plenty! What comfort is like his who in the straits of life is upheld and guarded by the prayers of the widow, the orphan, the poor and the needy, which, like the mighty angels of God, do continually protect him! What wisdom can be compared to his who has exchanged this poor currency of earth for the lasting treasures of heaven, so that when he departs from this world he leaves nothing behind save his worn out body, and finds on the other side all he ever gave with a thousand fold of increase! For he has made a happy exchange who gave to Jesus a garden tomb and received of him our Father's house.

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Charity Chance.*

A SERIAL STORY BY WALTER RAYMOND.

SUMMARY OF THE PREVIOUS TEN CHAPTERS.—Charity Chance becomes engaged to Graham Poltimore, nephew of her benefactor, Miss Graham. His friend, Alfred Prentice, a poet, so prevails upon her impressionable nature as to detach to some extent her affections from her fiancé. Mr. Poltimore-Briggs, a pompous and self-seeking politician, who has charge of Miss Graham's property, is running for Parliament. Charity attending a political rally meets the poet and goes to his room.

XI PLEADING
IN VAIN.

HE appearance of the room shocked her sensibilities, it was so small and mean. The corners were not square. The ceiling was so low that a taller tenant might have touched it with his hand.

It had not the dignity of a garret, for the bay window was pretentious, and the paltry furniture and tawdry German prints upon the wall marked it the lodging keeper's own. Theodosia was right; he must be miserably poor. But how contemptible to tattle of it! And he too proud to accept their patronizing hospitality. She loved him for that. She could have been proud herself.

She stood in the window, which came almost to the floor. The backs of the populace were toward her, but she was in full view of the platform. A stranger was now speaking. He majestically pointed to Mr. Poltimore-Briggs, and all the ladies clapped their hands.

"A strange ambition!" sighed Alfred Prentice, with the condescension of a lesser god looking down upon mortals, as he handed her a chair.

The little man had shouted an interruption, and was being hustled in the street below.

"They make it all personal. They misrepresent so unjustly, when they only disagree," cried the girl, impatiently. She recollected and resented the absurd attack upon the integrity of Poltimore-Briggs. To know a person was, with her, to believe in him, and dislike could not shake that confidence.

Alfred Prentice looked at her intently. She was excited, and her face glowed with animation at the mere thought of injustice.

"I have missed you so much during these last miserable days," he said, slowly. "I have neither read nor worked. I could not concentrate my mind upon anything, because of a haunting fear that you despised me."

"Despised you! That was impossible. How could you think so?" she cried, almost

with resentment, for this indeed pained her.

"You did not come into the wood. The interviews that were so precious, so rich in profit to me, were at an end. I had driven you from your retreat; perhaps deprived you of your greatest solace. And that reflection was more bitter to me than my own despair."

He nervously thrust his fingers through his long black hair. He was so emotional that he quivered with excitement at the sound of his own voice. Nothing could be more despairing than his utterance of the word "despair."

The loud aggression of the orator from a distance, driving home his points with the persuasiveness of a sledge-hammer, came through the open window, mingled with the laughter of the crowd. Every word was clear, but she did not hear what he was saying. She instinctively pushed back her chair. The people in the street were so close they would witness her agitation and read her heart.

"I could see no good in coming after

you would. I can see it—I can hear it in your voice and feel it in your presence here. But say it; tell me the truth."

She could make no answer. Her tongue dared neither utter the secret of her heart, nor hide it in a lie. She made an effort to be free, but he held her fast.

"Say it," he insisted, and she could feel his breath upon her cheek. "A love unspoken is a song unsung—a jewel hidden from the light—a gift of heaven rejected. Tell me you love me."

His words were impetuous and irresistible. In a voice so low it scarcely seemed her own she murmured: "I love you."

For a moment she abandoned herself to drift upon the full flood of acquiescence. She was carried, she knew not where—far from the squalid little room to an island of enchantment and forgetfulness. The outbursts of the people in the street sounded far away, like the beating of summer breakers against distant rocks. One moment of joy and exultation, and she awoke with his kisses burning on her lips.

She tore herself away from him, and again stood up in the window. She was in a tumult of resentment, and crimson with shame.

"I am going now," she cried, angrily; "I shall go straight home. I care nothing about the meeting. It is horrible to me, and I wish I had not come. Look! Look! What are they doing there? They are fighting. Where are they going to carry the man?"

She pointed toward the quay-side.

The stranger whose contemptible party spirit had been displayed in



HE WAS SEIZED ON, AND CIVIL WAR RAGED AROUND HIS LUCKLESS BODY.

what you said. It could never be unsaid, or—or—forgotten," she told him, sadly.

"No good!" he echoed. "When you were an inspiration to me. When every word was like the breath of spring, and the freshness of your belief in life gave me new hope, new faith, so that you became a necessity. No good!"

"I meant that—that nothing but unhappiness could result from our meeting each other. I felt it was not—not honorable. Yet I should have come once more if I had not seen you today."

Her voice sank. It sounded pitiful, this confession of weakness wrung from her in a moment of passion. It was a lament over a broken ideal.

He strode two steps across the little room, and threw himself upon his knees.

"Yes," he whispered, fiercely; "you would have come because you love me. I know you love me; you cannot deny it, if

those absurd comments upon the financial condition of Mr. Poltimore-Briggs, by impertinent interruptions brought upon himself the indignation of surrounding electors. "Duck him! Duck him!" yelled the crowd. He was seized on, and civil war raged around his luckless body.

The girl looked on with horror, but Alfred Prentice took little heed. To him it was only an argument to defeat her intention. "You mustn't go yet," he said, eagerly. "It is not safe."

"I cannot stay. I ought not to have come. But I wanted—I don't know what it was—I wanted to say something—but not that. I wanted to thank you—to show that"—

Her anger had melted away, and in the misery of hopelessness she burst into tears.

"Charity," he begged, quite tenderly, "you have said you love me. Come away with me. Tonight it is too late. We should

get no carriage with all this foolery going on. But tomorrow—or next day."

She stared at him with her great astonished eyes.

"Do you mean run away?"

The frank wonder of the question made him hesitate.

"I mean take our destinies in our own hands and live out our lives unfettered by other people."

"Whatever I do shall be avowed and open," she replied, proudly. "Good-by."

"It would be useless to tell. I am poor. They would not let you"—

"That would be nothing to me. Good-by."

He did not take her proffered hand and she turned hastily and went out of the door. He called after her by name. "Charity. One moment, Charity." But without a word she passed down the stairs and into the street. Fearlessly she pushed her way amongst the excited people on the outskirts of the crowd, but when she came upon the quiet road she ran. Her great longing was to reach unheeded the solitude of her own room and think.

But Miss Graham's quick ear heard her crossing the hall.

"What, Charity, back so soon! Come here, child."

"I was late and the place was full. There was shouting and fighting. It was horrid and I hated it."

"Of course you did," purred the little lady. "Why, you look frightened into a fever. Graham ought to have known."

(To be continued.)

THE NEW BROOKLINE CHURCH.

The starting on Sunday, Oct. 4, of a new church in Brookline, Mass., means something to the denomination as well as to the neighborhood immediately affected by it and interested in it. When Congregationalism pushes out into a prosperous and growing suburban region or into a hitherto uncultivated section of a great city the denomination at large is interested to know how it is done and what is the outlook. That is why so many people are following carefully and hopefully Dr. Simson's undertaking on the west side in New York City, which begins its services next Sunday, and a similar watchful sympathy is already assured for the new Brookline movement from persons far beyond the bounds of its own immediate range.

It will be remembered that the cultivation of this Brookline territory has long been considered one of the duties and privileges of local Congregationalists. Leaders in the denomination, like Samuel B. Capen, City Missionary Waldron, Secretary Coit of the Home Missionary Society, Dr. Quint, the late Charles Carleton Coffin, and the city pastors generally, have felt for several years that it was desirable to found a church in the vicinity of the Reservoir. But no organization or individuals were quite ready to take the necessary steps until last November, when afternoon services were begun. One or two objections were raised, to the effect that the new Episcopal church on Beacon Street ought to be allowed a monopoly of the field, but inasmuch as the objections did not emanate from persons who have ever been very strenuous in their desire that Congregationalism should perpetuate itself in the world, the projectors of these afternoon services went bravely forward. They reasoned that there was now and always would be a constituency for both churches, and this view of the case was shared by Rev. D. D. Addison, rector of All Saints Church, and by his people. He was present at the opening service and made a fraternal address, welcoming the new movement and

expressing his purpose to maintain friendly relations with it. Mr. Addison has amply fulfilled this promise and the pastor of the new Congregational church will have no warmer friend among the Brookline ministers.

After services had been maintained through the winter and spring, through the generous co-operation of local pastors, it was felt that the time had come to make a poll of the neighborhood and find out how many would commit themselves in favor of a permanent movement. The result of the canvass justified a forward step and a number of pledges of financial assistance were made. Just at this juncture the new Congregational Church Union of Boston and vicinity put its strong shoulder to the wheel and voted to make such a gift as would enable the men on the ground to offer a larger salary than they had at first thought themselves able to give. It is to be hoped that in the course of two or three years at most this grant will be refunded to the Union. But the substantial help it has promised was one of the important factors in bringing about the present consummation.

Rev. H. G. Hale, who has been secured as leader of the movement, is thirty-one years of age. He comes of a Salem family



REV. H. G. HALE.

and graduated at Harvard University in 1887 and at Andover Seminary in 1891. He went immediately to Warren, Mass., where he has labored for five years to the hearty satisfaction of his congregation. The Warren church has upwards of 300 members and is one of the strongest and most generous in the Brookfield Conference. Its membership has largely increased during Mr. Hale's pastorate, not only in times of revival but through the ordinary course of church life. Mr. Hale has succeeded also in systematizing and increasing appreciably the benevolences of the church and has taken special delight in his contact with the young people in their Endeavor Society and the Boys' Brigade. As a citizen he has concerned himself with all that makes for the welfare of the community. He has endeared himself to the churches of the neighborhood and to his brethren in the ministry, who spoke in high terms of him at the council called a month ago to dismiss him.

Mr. Hale is a thorough scholar, standing at the head of his class in Andover, and is a progressive thinker. But his preaching is not less spiritual than it is intellectual, and one of his Andover instructors, Professor Churchill, said of it the other day, "I should be quite content to sit under it from Sunday to Sunday myself." A man of high moral ideals and earnest spirit, Mr. Hale can hardly fail to impress himself upon the community and win for himself a place in our ministerial and ecclesiastical circles.

The opening service will be held at the Casino, Beaconsfield Terraces, Oct. 4, at 10:30 A.M., when Mr. Hale will preach. A Sunday

school and prayer meeting will also be immediately established and the council for the organization of the church will be held sometime in October. It is expected that at least fifty persons will constitute the charter members. For the present the Casino will be used as a meeting place and the exact location of the edifice which will eventually be erected will be determined later. Meanwhile the good will of all who believe in a wise extension of Congregationalism will follow the growth of this new plant.

Y. P. S. C. E.

PRAYER MEETING.

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN.

Topic, Oct. 4-10. Why I Believe in the Atonement. Heb. 9: 11-28.

The simpler the way in which we can look at the atonement the better. We are not theologians or philosophers, and we need not enter into the wordy wars which they have had with one another with regard to this doctrine. Indeed, the phrasing of our subject does not call for entering into the field of debate. It is well, probably, to understand that the theory about a thing is not quite the same as the thing itself. Little children know and enjoy the brightness of the sunshine long before they comprehend the Copernican theory of the universe. The death of Jesus is the fact; the explanation why it was necessary and what it accomplished is the doctrine. The fact never alters; the theory changes just as there are constant and variable elements in the atmosphere we breathe.

I presume I do not believe in the atonement just the way in which my grandfather did, or in just the form that certain great teachers have stated it, but I do believe that Jesus died for our sins. I confess that some of the expressions used by the writers of the epistles when dealing with this subject, even some in the passage now under consideration, are not immediately intelligible. If I had been brought up in the Hebrew faith, as were those to whom this letter was written, it might be easier to discover exactly what these phrases mean. To me the best approach to the subject is by way of the gospel narratives, which describe in such simple, yet thrilling, language how the Son of Man was crucified. No one who reads thoughtfully those great final chapters in Matthew, Mark, Luke and John can be a disbeliever in the atonement. He may not accept any other man's theory about it, but he must conclude that Jesus would not be his perfect Saviour had he not yielded up his life to the uttermost, that the death of Jesus is not simply the inevitable and beautiful ending of a life which was 'one long self-sacrifice, but that it was absolutely essential to bring to men a right idea of God, of sin and of salvation.

I believe in the atonement because the woe of the world calls for one. A religion without a cross in the heart of it would not meet the world's necessities. How else can we recognize the woes and injustices, the sin and the shame that are evident on every hand? Jesus must do something else for us than to preach about goodness, or even exhibit in himself a perfect character. He must put his great heart close to humanity's aching, sin-stricken heart, even if his own heart is thereby broken.

Pain is essential to the restoring of relations that have been strained or sundered. You have broken with a friend, and grieved and wronged him. Perhaps he may be entirely in the right, but he will suffer as well as you while the separation continues, and if you are ever reconciled it will be by the mingling of his tears with yours. Christ has suffered, first of all because he could not help it, both because he was God and because he was man. And he has suffered in order that we might come into new and larger relations with God, and thereby learn how ourselves to suffer, as Phillips Brooks used to say, "splendidly."

The Home

THE LAST VICTORY.

So faint with mortal weariness I lie
I cannot lift mine eye
To where the hills rise and the strong stars burn.
The voices of the night speak words of cheer
That fall upon mine ear
Only to break the rest for which I yearn.

Foes I have met undaunted. Pain and strife
Were ministers of life.
I greeted danger as one greets a friend.
Hopes died, but fears died with them. All my heart
Leaped to the hero's part.
So I were true, what need of other end?

But now—to feel my courage faint and fall;
To know death's grim, sure call,
Nor flash a quiver with exultant thrill;
Though unafraid, to sink in mute dismay,
O'erwhelmed with shadows—yea,
Even mine own faltering I can face, and will.
—Prof. Mary S. Case, in *Wellesley Magazine*.

OVER THE HILLS IN A STEAMBOAT.

BY MRS. HARRIET W. DUNNING.

Yes, really, that is the way we crossed the Swedish peninsula from Stockholm to Göteborg. The journey occupied three days and included every sort of water travel—canal, lake, river and ocean. The boat was necessarily small, but neat and comfortable, and the staterooms of about the ordinary size. The weather was beautiful and our ride such a pleasant, pretty one, and in some respects so novel, that it may be of interest to others.

Leaving Stockholm from its central island, near the king's palace, the *Astrea* turned inward to the lakes. Any one who has visited the Thousand Islands or the lakes of Maine can imagine this scenery, though he will need to omit the blue hills that sometimes form a background to Moosehead's wooded shores. The southern part of Sweden has no mountains and the hills rise so gradually that they do not often form an important part of the landscape. But we know they are there, else why must we climb 300 feet by about thirty-seven locks and then descend through as many more to reach the sea level from which we started?

After about two hours on the lake, which we had spent admiring rugged pines and picturesque wooden cottages along the banks, we approached a shore where there seemed to be no opening, but a little bridge modestly withdrew and permitted us to enter the Södertelge Canal. Its banks were lined with people who had come out to witness one of the events of the day, and women and children reached out their hands with packages of fruit and cake that found willing purchasers. The lock detained us but a few moments, and then we journeyed through the town that names the canal. Houses of quite the American style are on either side, with breakfast tables in the open air, and many evidences of happy country life. The summer in Sweden is short but people certainly make the most of it. Their gardens come to the water's edge and the boat goes slowly lest its wash should injure the banks.

From the canal we emerge among the coast islands, quite as numerous as those of the lakes but less wooded and more rocky. Occasional glimpses are had of the open sea, but the islands break the swell till we reach one special point, where our little boat rolls

in a manner that shows she was built for lake and canal rather than for ocean travel. The roll does not last long. Some benevolent islands come to her rescue and the slow-coming darkness finds us in another canal, where the lock-keeper's house stands out against a black background and three or four men and boys, with a faithful dog, are the only spectators to our passage.

Morning dawned bright and fair, and while the *Astrea* climbed the fifteen locks of the canal between Lake Roxen and Lake Boren some of our party improved the time by visiting a church. It was a very simple matter to step from the side of the boat to that of the lock. Passengers were taken on or off as suited their convenience, and we would sometimes see one hurrying along at her side to connect at the next resting place. The Wreta Klosterkyrka, once belonging to a Cistercian nunnery of the twelfth century, the second oldest church in the kingdom, was worthy of a visit even if one could only see its exterior, and the happy ones who rose in season for it were warmly congratulated by those who missed it and who had to content themselves with a glimpse of its white spire among the treetops.

In this neighborhood the country resembles Holland. The meadows with their thatched-roofed cottages lie below the water level and the valley has a sheltered, prosperous air. One of the most picturesque points, however, breaks the resemblance, and as we overlook the smiling waters of Lake Roxen, from which we have climbed in a graceful upward curve, we realize that Holland cannot claim this charming landscape, but that it must be remembered by a Swedish name.

As we approach Motala, with its great engine factory, the paths are mostly shaded, and knowing that there are still more locks to detain us at the town we jump to the shore and walk quietly on, feeling the calm beauty of the morning and resting under the fine old trees that shade Von Platen's grave. This great water way, the dream of centuries, owed its completion to his untiring efforts, and his resting place is fitly chosen on a beautiful bank that overlooks its northern shore. We reach Motala in advance of the boat and have time to look about a little, to see the thrifty, well-kept homes of this manufacturing town and to stroll through a churchyard before we hasten back to the lock that ushers us into Lake Wetteren, one of the largest and the most beautiful of the great lakes of south Sweden.

Lake Wetteren is eighty miles long and about twelve broad. It lies northeast and southwest and we only cross the northern portion from Wadstena to Karlsborg. But what a lovely sheet of water it is! How clear and pure it looks and how far we can see down into it! Its northern banks are flat but some hills are seen towards the south, and the old castle of Wadstena and Karlsborg's modern fortifications give it the historic touch that so enhances natural charm. It is not always so serene, but has rather a bad reputation for sudden and dangerous storms. But it smiles sweetly upon us and our little boat sails boldly up to the very walls of the castle into the old moat, now used as a harbor. Karlsborg, just opposite, is the strongest inland fortress of the country, and commands not only the shore of the lake but the entrance of another canal that crosses to Lake Wenern. This canal is in places extremely narrow and it is impossible for boats to pass one

another, so they signal from point to point. We spent the early evening on the *Astrea's* topmost deck, where the trees almost met above us, and watched the children, who in turn were watching us from the little path beside. Between the two great lakes of Wetteren and Wenern is a small one, Lake Wilken, and between the two last named a memorial stone marks the highest point of the Göta Canal. From here we descend 155 feet by twenty locks and enter Sweden's largest lake.

Our second night is passed mainly on this lake, where the scenery is pretty though in no way remarkable, but the most picturesque and romantic part of the journey comes on the third and last day. The Falls of Trollhättan, over which more water rushes than at any other fall in Europe, formed the chief obstacle to the construction of this great water way. A canal avoiding them was attempted early in the last century, abandoned after many years of labor, begun again in 1800 with added locks which still proved insufficient, and finally completed about fifty years ago. The great staircase now leading down from Lake Wenern to the sea level is composed of sixteen locks and from six to seven thousand vessels ascend and descend it annually.

Of course it takes time and that is just what the tourist wants that he may visit the falls. Bright little boys are ready to be our guides and, though hardly needed, we choose one to accompany us. The falls are six in number, besides several rapids. They are broken by islands containing sawmills and other manufactories, between which the little bridges afford numerous fine views. The Toppö Fall, forty-two feet, is the grandest, but there is another beautiful one of more than half that distance. Over them all, large and small, and along the rapids, the immense volume of water tumbles with such a hearty, downright, joyous motion that one watches it with delight. It is so fresh and pure coming from the crystal lake above that even the factories do not soil it and as a clear green river it hurries on to the sea. From the falls a pleasant wooded path leads back to the canal and here we see our little boat, looking really quite majestic as she stands poised high above us. A clumsy trading schooner is just beginning the ascent, but she is hauled to one side in a basin for that purpose, and the "*Astrea*" steps quietly, slowly and serenely down to her place in the river.

Along the Göta Elf we now ride to Göteborg. It is a pretty stream with some rocky hills on the left. Towards the sea it broadens and forms an excellent harbor for Sweden's greatest commercial city. We approach it in the golden sunset light and our thoughts return to Stockholm, stately city by the sea. They can only be most friendly rivals, these two great towns. While Stockholm keeps the palace of the king and the prestige of historic and patriotic association, Göteborg, by her industry and commercial activity, secures the wealth that enriches both, and they are firmly bound together by that noble chain of waters that blesses the entire nation.

Little Clarence: "Pa!"

Mr. Callipers: "Well, my son."

"I have just been reading that there are no nails in use in Japan."

"That is probably true. What of it?"

"Well, then, pa, what do you suppose they do with their campaign lies?"—*Puck*.

AFIELD WITH YOUNG NATURALISTS.

ORYCOCCUS.

BY MRS. S. J. BUCKLIN.

Once more the liberal year laughs out
O'er richer stores than gems or gold;
Once more with harvest song and shout
Is Nature's bloodless triumph told.

—Whittier.

We will talk this month, young naturalists, of a small plant with a long name, pronounced ox-e cock us. Some of you familiar with botany will know at once what plant I mean, but I will ask those who are not so wise to try to guess the popular name of this interesting, important member of Flora's procession, the end of whose train is fast approaching.

Perhaps you noticed in some meadow last July that certain parts were so thickly carpeted with a small, delicate, pink tinted blossom that the surface of the bog looked white. The flowers belonged to a creeping, evergreen shrub with small oval leaves growing along the edge of a stream or in the dampest part of the meadow, covering sometimes acres of ground. If you visited the same meadow in August you saw that the flowers had disappeared and on each stem were hanging several berries in different stages of growth. In September these berries ripen. Some of the early varieties have already turned red or deepened to a rich, dark hue, almost black; others are white, flecked with tiny dots of scarlet. Some are round, others oval or pear-shaped. The berries are so abundant that the surface of the ground looks crimson, and over the banks of ditches which cross and recross the meadow hang beautiful clusters of ruddy fruit.

When the dreaded Jack Frost "slides to the earth on a starbeam" *Orycoccus* must be guarded with care, for its fruit has a market value and yields a large financial return. On a frosty night if the narrow ditches are filled with water a fog will rise, which protects the fruit. On one occasion, in a dry season, the owner flooded his meadow, using all the water in his reservoir. He dared not draw it off lest frost should come, and was obliged to hire a number of Indians, who went over the meadow on a raft and gathered the berries with long handled rakes. This was laborious and expensive harvesting. When most of the berries are "white" the harvest begins. On a "wild" meadow men with box-shaped rakes having long, curved, steel teeth deftly collect many bushels of the fruit in a day. Merry boys and girls pick up the scattered berries by hand.

Orycoccus is a member of the heath family and a relative of the blueberry. Under cultivation a "bog" is covered several inches deep with clean, coarse sand, which chokes the growth of grass and promotes the ripening of the berries. I have somewhere read that the cultivation of this plant started in New Jersey, where a crippled man and his wife living on the edge of a swamp gathered and sold the fruit of *Orycoccus* to eke out their scanty income. The man noticed that whenever a piece of the vine was covered with sand it rooted, and so "Jerry" thrust his wooden leg into the sand and planted in the holes the vines which his wife had cut into pieces. The experiment succeeded, and in a few years "Jerry" was earning a comfortable livelihood by the cultivation of "the fruit of the vine." His success attracted the attention of capitalists, who bought extensive tracts of what had been worthless marsh land,

which under cultivation became fruitful gardens, in New Jersey, Wisconsin, Michigan and New England, especially on Cape Cod.

Men, women and children are employed in large numbers on cultivated meadows, for the fruit is all picked by hand because rakes tear up the vines. The pickers camp out or live in barracks. They toil all day and spend the evening in mirth and merry-making. The work is hard but fascinating. The picker crawls on hands and knees. When day is done he feels lame and stiff in every joint, but a good night's rest refreshes him, the fresh air, the jovial life, attractive fruit and the money he will earn lures him again to the field.

If berries are raked they must be left some time in the chaff, that is, the grass and leaves caught by the rake, to "color." They are winnowed by pouring from one basket to another on a windy day or by a machine which has a number of fans and drawers. The chaff and dry berries are blown out and the soft ones are separated from the hard ones, which "bounce" into the drawers. They are then picked over on a board, around which eight or ten pickers can stand. The upper end is raised higher than the lower end, which is temporarily closed to keep the berries from running out. The fruit is poured on above a screen formed of a number of parallel iron rods. The rotten, dry and small berries fall through into a box beneath. The hard berries race down the incline like marbles on a bagatelle board. A skillful "sorter" sits at the lower end and watches the berries carefully as they run into a barrel. It requires a quick eye and hand to catch the poor ones. All imperfect berries are thrown out. The fruit is sent to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Western markets in barrels and boxes. The overplus is shipped in kegs of water to England, France and the West Indies. A small, pale red variety of the *Orycoccus* grows in England, but the fruit is considered worthless by American growers. A beverage made from this berry is sold in the streets of St. Petersburg, and in Siberia the fruit is made into wine. It comes to American tables in the form of jelly or sauce, and no Thanksgiving day or Christmas dinner is considered complete without *Orycoccus*.

Now, young naturalists, can you guess what it is?

A GOOD WORD FOR THE SUN-BONNET.

President Frost of Berea College, in an excellent illustrated article on Appalachian America in *The Ladies' Home Companion*, gives a man's opinion of woman's headgear which is not without suggestion and value. He confesses to a peculiar admiration for the girl who wears a sunbonnet:

Her face is not public property; it must be sought for. The turned up "hat," perched on the top of the hair, far from protecting its owner, seems rather to be saying, "Look at me!" But the sunbonnet preserves the complexion of the wearer, and has, withal, an air of modesty. If you wish to see the face of the girl, you must get at just the right angle; and when it is revealed, you behold it framed and shaded like the heart of a violet.

Christ did not ground his Christianity in thinking or in doing, but first of all in being.
—Ian Maclaren.

She who marries a man to save him will later divorce him to save herself.

Closet and Altar

Thy large bestowing makes us ask for more.

One adequate support

For the calamities of mortal life
Exists—one only; an assured belief
That the procession of our fate, however
Sad or disturbed, is ordered by a Being
Of infinite benevolence and power,
Whose everlasting purposes embrace
All accidents, converting them to good.

—Wordsworth.

"Blessed are they that hunger and thirst."

Think of the picture that that suggests—the ravenous desire of a starving man, the almost fierce longing of a parched throat. Is that a picture of the intensity, of the depth, of our desires to be good? Do we professing Christian men and women long to be delivered from our evils and to be clothed in righteousness, with an honesty and an earnestness and a continuity of longing which would make such words as these anything else, if applied to us, than the bitterest irony? O, one looks out over the Christian Church and one looks into one's own heart and contrasts the tepid, the lazy, the occasional and, I am afraid, the only half sincere wishes to be better with the unmistakable earnestness and reality of our longings to be rich, or wise, or prosperous, or famous, or happy in our domestic relationships.—Alexander Maclaren.

Realizing that God is our Father, our wish should be that his name shall be hallowed and that his kingdom shall come. He and his righteousness are first; our personal plans and wishes come afterward. The pronoun "thy" must march at the beginning of our prayer; the lesser pronoun "us" must march humbly in the rear.—C. E. Jefferson.

Have thou thy way with me, O God!
Although I beg my own;
Heed not the body's noisy cry,
But the soul's undertone.

Have thou thy way with me, O God!
And O, my soul, take care
To have thy daily attitude
In keeping with thy prayer.

—Charlotte Fiske Bates.

Almighty God, we use the same prayer and lift up to thee the same supplication as thy child of old, "Lord, lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon us." May we behold that light in all the goodness and brightness there is in nature and more especially may we see it in all the goodness and truth there is in man. May we see the light of thy countenance when the sea shines with wondrous brightness, the light of thy countenance in the putting forth of the beauteous things of the earth, in the faces of those that love, in the glory of friendship, in the splendor of genius, in the ripples that come over the face of those that are stirred by the divine things of art. But teach us that the sweetest light of thy countenance is that which speaks of love and pity, of mercy and truth. When we have lost thine image then give us light; light that shall pierce through all the caves and chambers of the heart; light that shall reveal the dark places; light to run the race that is set before us; light to do thy work, before the night cometh in which no man can work. O thy mercy hear these our supplications, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The National Crisis of 1896.*

By Samuel B. Capen, Vice-President of the Business Men's Non-Partisan Sound Money League of Boston.

I am not here to discuss current political events with any attempt at oratory. This is not a campaign of torchlight processions, fireworks and campaign stories. It is a serious hour, and men all over the country are giving careful thought and study to the great problems before us. We are here as Christians to reason together about the things which relate to our nation and, because of this, to the kingdom of God in the world.

Not since the foundation of the Republic has there been an election of such infinite importance as the one which is so soon to be decided. Not even that of 1860, which involved the slavery issue, went deeper to the very foundations of our national existence. It is a serious hour, and every patriotic citizen should be ready to contribute whatever he may possess for the public good. It is not a time for harsh or bitter words, and it certainly is not a time to raise a sectional cry, for the questions are not and cannot be sectional. This nation is one and our interests are common interests. And that man is a public enemy who attempts to array class against class, the farmer and the laborer against the "gold bugs" and "Wall Street."

It is equally foolish to make it a question of parties. There is a deeper question than that of Republican against Democrat. It is not a question of politics and policies, but takes hold of the warp and woof of the national life. It is not simply the question who is to be president from 1897 to 1901, but what is to be the policy of the country at home and its place abroad during the coming generations. It is a time for men of all parties, who would prevent disgrace and shame, to stand together as in 1860 to 1864, regardless of old party ties. There is one class of persons for whom we can have feelings little short of contempt—those who say openly that they oppose the platform laid down at Chicago, but who propose, in the same breath, to vote for the candidates nominated upon that platform!

Leaving out this class we must not forget that there is a very large class of our fellow-citizens who are honest in their convictions in supporting the Chicago ticket and to whom we ought, if we may, point out the better way. It should be a campaign, not of personalities and abuse, but of education. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* puts the case accurately when it says: "There is serious work to be done. It will not be done by making fun of the fifty-cent dollar or by caricaturing Populists. The people are full of trouble. There are thousands of homes in distress that under ordinary circumstances would have plenty and to spare. They are looking for a way out of their troubles, and if they are saved from the demagogues it must be by showing them a better way to find peace and prosperity than is offered them by the propaganda of the Coliseum convention plan."

THE CONDITION.

And let us ask first the condition of our country. We find throughout our broad domain a condition of depression which we call "hard times"; many men are out of employment; factories are idle and few new

enterprises are undertaken. Farm products are also lower than ever before and bring so little in the markets of the world that there is oftentimes but little profit left for the producer. The great and almost universal prosperity of the nation for the twenty-five years preceding 1892, a prosperity which excited the wonder and admiration of the world, has passed away and become largely a memory.

THE CAUSE.

Is it not timely, before we take up the question of how we can better our condition, to seek, if we may, more definitely its cause? If we can fairly determine that we shall be the better able to find the remedy.

First. We should not forget the overproduction which has followed the rapid increase in the use of machinery during the past one or two decades, the results of which are changing the old conditions. A girl working on a cotton loom today can do one thousand times as much work in ten hours as a man could do a century ago working twelve hours; and this rapidity of production has been greatly increased during the past few years. In the business with which I am most familiar, that of carpets, the machinery in this country can weave in six or eight months, when running on full time, all that can be consumed in twelve. Such an increase in the power of production has changed materially our economic problems.

A second cause can be noted in the working out of the old and universal law of supply and demand. To illustrate, the American farmer, who formerly received a dollar a bushel for wheat, because he had little competition; now has new competitors in the Argentine Republic and in Russia, who, with their cheaper labor, have taken to a considerable extent our market. The price of wheat is made in Liverpool, which is the great center of the wheat trade and is therefore open to the markets and the competition of the world. The wheat product of the world increased in the five years from 1889 to 1894 by the amount of 429,000,000 bushels, while the world's consumption, judged by the increase of population, is estimated to increase only about 15,000,000 bushels annually. Under such conditions how could it be otherwise than that the price of wheat should decline all over the world?

A third cause arises from the fact that during the past few years the income of the government has not been equal to its expenditures. As a result there has been a lack of confidence, enterprise has been checked and all business has suffered. An individual cannot long live beyond his means and be obliged to give notes to pay his expenses without getting into trouble, nor can a government, which is an aggregation of individuals, however strong, follow such a course toward bankruptcy without impairing its credit and causing uncertainty in all business matters.

A fourth cause of unrest has been due to what we often see in the selfishness of great wealth, and the feeling that it does not bear its full share of the burden of taxation.

A fifth cause of poverty and want in multitudes of homes can be traced to the evils

of intemperance. This is not a new evil, but it is well to remind ourselves anew of the size of our enormous drink bill, which now amounts to \$1,200,000,000 per annum. The total taxation of the country, national, State, county and municipal, is said to be less than our liquor and tobacco bill; and this consumption of liquor is greatest in the large cities, where there is the most wretchedness. Out of a total consumption of beer in the United States of 33,460,661 barrels, New York city drank 4,691,446 barrels and Chicago drank 2,648,335 barrels. Tens of thousands of homes where there is want now might be full of joy if the curse of intemperance had not come over them.

THE DEMOCRATIC POPULISTIC REMEDY.

With this brief diagnosis of the disease, let us now turn to the remedies proposed by the two great parties.

And first the old Democratic party, in its Chicago platform, has adopted for substance the doctrines of the Populists, and proposes as its chief panacea for our ills the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. In other words, it asks that permission shall be given to any one who has 371½ grains of silver, the amount which our dollar contains, to present this at the mint and have it stamped one dollar. That silver is worth today a trifle over fifty-one cents; when the Chicago convention met it was worth about fifty-three cents, but it has declined nearly two cents more in about a month.

One or two things are often forgotten in this matter which should always be kept clearly in mind. The first is that the real intrinsic value of gold and silver is fixed in the markets of the world like that of any and all other articles. People seem to think that because of their adaptability to being used as money, as a basis of exchange in the markets of the world, they are in some way not subject to the same laws as apply to iron or coal or wheat. Supply and demand fix the relative value of gold and silver throughout the world just the same as any other article of merchandise. The United States Government might just as well try to change the laws that govern the tides as to try to change these intrinsic values.

And the second thing we must always keep in mind is that these metals have a two-fold value, the commercial or intrinsic or bullion value, and their mint or money value, which latter gives them their value as legal tender under the law. What our Government has been trying to do, and what it so far has succeeded in doing, is to make the 371½ grains of silver, which really costs about forty cents to mine and which has a bullion value of fifty-one cents, have the same money or legal tender value as 23.22 grains of gold, which has both a bullion and money value of one dollar in any part of the globe. And it has been able to do this thus far because of the faith of the people in the power of the Government to keep the parity of the two metals. Twenty years ago it was easy to do this, because there was a hundred cents' worth of silver in the dollar, but it has been steadily depreciating year by year. The strain has been severe, many times almost too severe, but still faith has

*An address delivered at the Boston Ministers' Meeting, Sept. 21.

carried the day. Let me illustrate just what I mean. I hold in my hand a paper dollar. Its intrinsic value is absolutely nothing, only what it is worth as old paper. Its money value, however, is one dollar, because it bears the government stamp as good for that amount. All there is that gives it value is faith. In this silver dollar there is a combination of values. The commercial value is fifty-one cents, and because issued by the government there is forty-nine cents worth of faith in it, which makes its money value a dollar. In this hand I have a gold dollar; there is no faith needed in that at all. Its commercial value and its money value are the same. But suppose all faith is destroyed, then the intrinsic value is all that is left, the gold being worth one dollar, the silver about half that amount and the paper practically nothing.

Now every one ought to see that if the mints of the United States are to be opened to the free coinage of all the silver in the world, for the benefit of the individual owners, all faith that the Government could keep the two metals at a parity would be gone, and gold, as in our late war, would be driven from circulation. The effect would of necessity be a panic, the worst the nation has ever experienced; for the more than 500,000,000 of gold, which is the basis of credit, having gone out of circulation, it would be necessary, in order to prevent so enormous a contraction of currency, to coin from 500,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 of silver. But the total capacity of the mints of the United States is only 40,000,000 silver dollars per annum. How long would it take to fill this void? Furthermore, with a debt accumulating all the time, our credit gone at home and abroad, and as a result an empty treasury by March 4 next, what is going to carry on this Government then? Would not the next resort be to the printing press and fiat money, to be followed by the whole chapter of indescribable woes which would logically come in its train?

DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

We have already seen that the bullion value of a silver dollar is but fifty-one cents. Does any one ask why this rapid decrease in the value of silver? Is not the answer to be found in the old law of supply and demand? The world's production has been enormously increased, while the closing of the mints of the civilized world has diminished the demand in a still larger proportion.

In 1873 the world's production of gold was 4,653,675 ounces and of silver 63,267,000 ounces. In 1893 it was gold 7,605,909 ounces and silver 161,776,100 ounces. In other words, while the production of gold has increased 65 per cent., the production of silver has increased 155 per cent. Germany closed her mints to silver in 1875, and the nations of the Latin Union, France, Italy, etc., followed in 1876.

In 1873 the whole world produced but about 63,000,000 ounces of silver, and the silver in the dollar was worth \$1.04. But when, in 1893, the world produced 161,000,000 ounces of silver, with the reduced demand as noted above, no wonder that it is worth only about fifty-one cents. Recently the potato crop in this country was 170,000,000 bushels and the average price fifty-three cents. Last year the potato crop was over 300,000,000 bushels, and the average price fell as a consequence to twenty-six cents.

I ask again, How could silver do otherwise than depreciate? In the light of these official figures, would it not be the height of folly to think of keeping up a parity of the two metals?

SILVER MONOMETALLISM THE RESULT OF FREE COINAGE.

Nor can we have two units of measure any better. The civilized world makes gold the unit of measure, and it is as useless to try to have two standards existing side by side as to have two kinds of yardsticks or bushels or pounds. With the present enormous production of silver and the vast accumulation of it in the world, free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States alone, on a ratio of 16 to 1, would surely result in silver monometallism and a degradation of the United States from its proud position among the nations to a level with Mexico and India and all the other silver countries. Suppose Congress should pass laws in conformity with the Chicago platform, which (1) forbids any further sale of bonds to keep up the gold reserve; (2) gives Government the option to pay its bonds in silver if it chooses; (3) opens our mints to the free coinage of silver on a basis of 16 to 1; and suppose the mints of other countries continue to be closed to silver, then what? Not bimetalism, but silver monometallism. The statement is sometimes made that the Government is to pay \$1.29 for every 412½ grains of silver; in other words, that the United States issues its decree or fiat that it proposes to make \$1.29 the value of an ounce of silver, and that when the United States takes this position this would fix the price the world over and it would not fall to a lower level. But such statements are based wholly upon an error of the effect of the free coinage law proposed. Under the operation of this law our mints are simply to take silver bullion, turn it into silver dollars and hand the dollars back to the owner of the bullion. It is simply an offer to give silver dollars for bullion. The United States purchases nothing, and its part in the transaction will add no permanent value to the bullion coined. The idea that free coinage will restore the old price of bullion is an idle dream.

We have had one illustration out of the past that it would seem might suffice. In 1873 Germany demonetized silver, but the nations composing the Latin Union, viz., France, Switzerland, Belgium and Italy, continued its free coinage; but silver went on steadily declining in value until in 1876 these nations were compelled to close their mints to the coinage of silver on individual account. Now, if the Latin Union, with all its power, could not succeed, how is it possible for the United States, single-handed, to do this when silver has fallen from \$1.29 to sixty-seven cents per ounce, or to very nearly one-half its former price, and the production of the metal has increased more than twofold? The metals could not be kept at a parity, and this country would inevitably come under the action of what has been called since the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Gresham Law, which is that when a country has two kinds of currency, and one is more valuable as a commodity than the other, it goes out of circulation and is exported, if the country owes abroad, while the less valuable remains. The attempt of the United States alone to have bimetalism must be a fail-

ure, and we should immediately have silver monometallism.

THE CRIME OF 1873.

May I say a word about what is called the "crime of 1873," about which so much has been said, as though our Government did something "on the sly"? Certainly nothing could be further from the truth. At the international monetary conference held in Paris in 1867 the United States was represented, and the civilized nations voted to give up the free coinage of silver and make gold the standard. In 1873 the United States acted in harmony with the nearly twenty leading nations of the world. But so far from being done in secret, it was debated in the Senate and House in 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, and the proceedings occupy 150 columns of the *Congressional Record*. Not only this, but in 1874 Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada declared that gold was the true standard of value.

Moreover, it is foolish to talk about the demonetization of silver in 1873, for at that time there was neither gold nor silver in circulation in this country. Paper currency, being so much cheaper, had driven both the better kinds of money out. Do the people realize that the increase in the silver in circulation since its so called demonetization has been nearly two hundred fold? At no time prior to 1873 could there have been over 3,000,000 silver dollars in circulation, while at the present time we have in circulation, or represented by silver certificates, nearly 550,000,000.

As so much has been said about this "crime against silver," involved in suspending the coinage of non-circulating dollars, it should be noted that in 1873 the Government coined only 296,600 silver dollars and in the first six months of the present year it coined 7,500,412 which is 900,000 more than it coined in the whole seventy-three years up to 1873.

Furthermore, the per capita currency in 1873 was but \$18.58 and today it is nearly \$23, or an increase of about twenty-five per cent. Yet, in the face of all these facts, we are constantly told that the fall of prices during the past twenty-five years has been due to the contraction of the currency occasioned by the demonetization of silver. If this argument is a correct one, that the price of corn and wheat is made by the amount of circulation, as there is 182 times more silver in circulation now than there was before 1873, wheat and corn and everything else would be 182 times higher than they were then! For a long time it has seemed to me that there has never been anything in our history which has apparently been so misrepresented and misunderstood as this.

Carl Schurz, who was a member of the Senate in 1873, said in his memorable address in Chicago, Sept. 5: "I wish to be scrupulously courteous to my opponents. But as a conscientious student of contemporaneous history, I am bound to say that in the forty years during which I have been an attentive observer of public affairs I have never witnessed nor heard of such unscrupulous, shameless, persistent, audacious, cumulative, gigantic lying as has been and is now done with regard to the act of 1873, its origin, its nature and its consequences."

PROGRESS UNDER GOLD STANDARD.

Since this "crime" was committed, what has been the result upon the condition of

the United States? We know very well that in Europe things have not improved, debts have increased, and the condition has nearly universally gone from bad to worse. How is it here? Since 1873 the United States has added to its national wealth a sum greater than all its people had saved from the settlement of the country to that year. From 1880 the market value of the property in the country increased from less than \$44,000,000,000 to over \$65,000,000,000 in 1890. In 1880 our whole public debt, national, State and municipal, was \$60 73 per capita and in 1890 it was but \$32.37. In 1880 the amount of property per capita was \$870, in 1890 \$1,039. It is no answer to this to say that this wealth has gone largely into a few hands. We are willing to admit that too much of it has, but after conceding this there has been, especially compared with conditions abroad, very general prosperity. The accumulations of the common people in Massachusetts have been largely increased in the past twenty-five years or since the adoption of the gold standard. In 1870 there were in Massachusetts 488,797 depositors with \$135,745,097 on deposit. In 1895 there were 1,302,479 depositors with \$439,269,861 in deposits, an average of \$337 apiece. Taking the nation as a whole, there was reported in 1875 a total deposit of \$849,581,693. In 1896 there were nearly 5,000,000 depositors with a total deposit of about \$2,000,000,000, an average of about \$400 apiece. These figures show the substantial gain during this period.

It should be noted that in 1870 the average wages paid to laborers in this country was \$302 per year; in 1890 the average was \$485, or an increase of fifty per cent, while commodities have fallen on an average about thirty-three per cent.

Especially emphasis should be laid upon the fact that the purchasing power of wages in this country has been steadily increasing. A few years ago a committee of the United States Senate, composed of representatives of both parties, by the aid of experts, made an exhaustive report. It was found that starting with 1860 at 100 per cent., in the ten years 1870-79 the relative purchasing power of a day's labor (one hour shorter than before) was 122 per cent; 1880-89 151 per cent; 1890-92, 180 per cent. The laborer is from fifty to seventy-five per cent. better off than in 1870. Compare this with the condition in silver countries, where just the opposite is true, and then ask if we wish to experiment in this direction. A single illustration given by R. F. Campbell, the mayor of El Paso, Tex., is worthy of general notice. Mr. Campbell makes an extended list of the wholesale price of common articles of merchandise in the city of El Paso, Tex., and the City of Juarez, Mex., just across the Rio Grande, Aug. 7, 1896. We give a few as illustrations:

	United States.	Mexico.
Ham per pound	11 1/2 cents.	32 cents.
Molasses per gallon	75 "	\$1.69
Beans " " pound	3 "	17 cents.
Cheese " "	12 1/2 "	29 "
Tea " "	35 cents to \$1.00	70 cents to \$1.50
Sugar " "	5 1/2 cents.	10 1/2 cents.
Flour " "	2 1/2 "	10 "

Unskilled laborers earn in the large cities from seventy five cents to \$1 50 per day in Mexican silver, and skilled laborers \$2.00 per day. In the interior the wages are from twenty to thirty per cent. less than the above. By this table it would take a farm hand two or three days to earn enough to buy a gallon of molasses. With such an example before us, in contrast with the proved results under the gold standard for

more than twenty years, how can we be willing to risk the consequence of the proposed change?

EFFECTS OF CHANGES PROPOSED.

Facing now the future, let us ask who is to be benefited by this proposed free coinage plan? I would say (1) the owners of silver mines, (2) the speculator who thrives on uncertainty and sharp fluctuations, (3) such debtors as are not also creditors to an equal amount, and (4) employers of labor. I am sure there is no reason why this comparatively small proportion of our population should be benefited at the expense of the rest; and this would be the inevitable result.

For let us notice who would be injured. First there is a large creditor class, most of whom are worthy. There are in this class nearly a million of Union soldiers, their widows and orphans, who are creditors to the country nearly \$150,000,000 every year. As noticed before, there are nearly 5,000,000 depositors in savings banks and similar institutions, with deposits of \$2,000,000,000. Think of the loss it means to these people, who have deposited good gold dollars, to be compelled to lose one-half of their savings.

In this connection let us note especially the immense department of insurance. The fire, marine, life and casualty insurance reported in the State of New York alone last year was \$26,000,000,000, contracted to be paid for in gold at 100 cents on the dollar. Can any one estimate the loss that is to come to all classes, especially to widows and orphans, when life policies are reduced one-half in amount?

Second. Great injury would come to all who are upon salaries, all those who have fixed incomes and especially upon the millions of the laboring classes. As has been noted above, these classes have all gained over their condition of twenty-five years ago. The 16 to 1 plan would change all this. The price of all commodities would increase, but it is a universal rule that the price of labor does not increase proportionately to the cost of living. The statistics of our late war prove this conclusively.

Third. I believe in the end it would work very great injury to the farmer. The plea has often been made in his behalf that he has mortgaged his farm, that the currency has appreciated so much, as measured by the value of his products, that it is only just that he should have the chance to pay now in a depreciated currency. In reply, let it be said that only about one third of the farms are mortgaged at all. Furthermore, most of these mortgages have been made within a few years, and there can have been but little, if any, appreciation in the currency since they borrowed their money. They certainly ought not to want to pay a debt at 50 cents on the dollar. But even if they should do this, their losses in other ways would more than offset this. The argument is often used for them, "We have had a hard time; we cannot be worse off and we may be better." But are they sure of this? If a man has had the neuralgia in his left cheek for several months will it help him to be paralyzed in his right arm? This nation is one body and when one part suffers all the parts suffer together. The many things he has to purchase, farming utensils, clothing, etc., would be greatly enhanced in price. The gain from the sale at an advance of the few articles which any one man produces would be largely offset

by the increased price he would have to pay for the many articles he does not produce. Really what the farmer needs is general prosperity throughout the whole country, so that he can have a quick and sure market for his produce. He wants all men at work on living wages. During the late war prices for goods of general consumption were increased 116 per cent., but the wages of labor increased but 66 per cent. In other words, the purchasing power of the wages of labor was reduced more than one-third. Suppose you bring about a similar condition now and reduce by one-third the wages of twenty million people, depriving them of the power to purchase as much wheat, corn, etc., will not the farmer be the sufferer? He has seriously and permanently injured his best customer. No, the proposed legislation would be an evil and only an evil to the farmers. The remedy would be worse than the disease.

There are, of course, large classes that in a series of years would neither gain nor lose to any appreciable extent. I refer to the owners of real estate and merchandise. They would immediately advance the price of what they had to sell to a point which would cover all loss that would arise from depreciation in the currency.

I think there could be no better illustration of how we suffer together, and how the injury to one is an injury to many, than is evidenced by a comparison of the railroad earnings of the country in 1873 with those of 1895, taken from a recent issue of the *Financial Chronicle*. In 1873 there were 66,237 miles of railroads in operation and the dividend payment was \$67,120,709. Last year, with 180,657 miles of railroad in operation, the real earnings for dividends was but \$56,116,259. There was a larger amount paid out, but it came from the surplus of preceding years. In other words, with nearly three times as much road and two and one-half times as much stock outstanding, the railroads in the United States in 1895 earned \$11,004,450 less for their stockholders than they did twenty-two years ago in 1873. And the reason of this is found in the fact that the freight charge per mile in the whole United States has decreased from an average in 1873 of 2.210 cents per ton per mile to 0.839 cents in 1895, a decline of 1.371 cents, or 62 per cent. And it is not a sectional decline, but seems to be quite uniform all over the country, as follows:

	1873	1895	Decline
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.	3.78	1.66	2.12 or 56 per cent.
Lake Shore	1.355	0.561	0.794 " 58 "
Chl., R. I. & Pac.	2.29	1.05	1.24 " 54 "
Mobile & Ohio	3.83	0.88	2.95 " 77 "

Compare these figures with the yield per acre on the farm, as taken from the official sources, and we find:

VALUE OF YIELD PER ACRE ON THE FARM IN GOLD.

	Crop of 1873	Of 1895	Decline
Wheat	\$13 39	\$6.99	\$6.40 or 48 per cent.
Corn	10.47	6.91	3.56 " 34 "
Cotton	24.81	14.74	10.07 " 41 "

The average decline of these great staples is thus seen to be forty-one per cent., while freight charges have decreased sixty-two per cent. It will thus be seen how the great railroad interests of the country have suffered with the farmers, and that the statement sometimes made that "railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices" is incorrect.

Finally, let it be said that even if more money was in some way put into circulation no more would be given to any individual except in exchange for labor or property.

"Free silver" is not to be given away to all comers. We shall get it only by honest toil or by exchanging it for some personal property or real estate. If free coinage of silver is really to give us only about a fifty cent dollar is it an honest dollar to pay debts with, and ought we to advocate it? If it means a 100 cent dollar, as some claim, equal to a gold dollar, it will cost us just as many hours to earn one then as it does now. Then where is the gain? The remark is sometimes made that the people in the country fared pretty well from 1860 to 1864, wages were good, etc. But the condition then was entirely different from that of today. At that time a million men were withdrawn from industrial pursuits to enter the army, and there was an enormous customer in the person of the national Government, which was buying goods of various kinds by the hundred million and borrowing on the future to pay the debt. But today there is no army to call for men, and there is no such customer to buy our produce and our manufactures. Certainly there can be no such comparison between 1860 and 1896.

THE OTHER PLANKS.

There is space only to refer briefly to the other points in the Democratic platform as a cure for our ills. Our citizens are no longer to be permitted to make contracts in the world's standard; the national Government is to have no right in time of peace, when its revenues are not equal to its expenses, to issue bonds; and the civil service is again to be the spoils of the politician. But more perilous than all is the declaration, "Arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs is a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions." The power of the national Government to put down mob law when the State authorities fail is thus called in question, and the old issue, which we supposed was forever settled at Appomattox, viz., the absolute supremacy of the Federal power in every State, is reopened. Of course, this plank is the result of the action of the United States Government in the Chicago riots in 1894, when there was a condition bordering on anarchy and the whole nation dreaded the outcome. No one can fail to remember the relief that came to the nation at the prompt action of the President; and the Senate, by very nearly a unanimous vote, voiced the universal feeling in the following words: "The action of the President and his Administration has the full sympathy and support of the law-abiding masses of the people of the United States, and he will be supported by all departments of the Government and by the power and resources of the entire nation." With this recent history before us, it would not have seemed possible that any political party would dare to appeal to the nation for votes upon the plank above quoted.

And what shall be said about the attack upon our Supreme Court, the crown jewel in the plan of our American republic, which again and again has delivered its decree, to which Congress and the President have bowed? Granted that all its decisions have not been acceptable to our people; yet, as a whole and in a series of years, it has stood as a great conservator of the public interests. To suggest now that for political reasons this final tribunal shall be enlarged, or its judges removed, or its province in any way interfered with, is the

severest blow that can be struck against the national safety. No wonder that the great conservative forces of the nation, irrespective of party, are rising above partisanship, feeling that the questions involved in this campaign touch the very foundations of the nation's existence.

THE REPUBLICAN REMEDY.

In contrast with all this, the Republican party proposes, as the first step to a remedy, to restore the public confidence. It declares that it is "unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote; and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved." It recognizes the great truth that no nation alone, however strong, and with large business interests all over the world, can possibly cut loose from the universal standard of the civilized world, and that the only possible hope for bimetalism must come through united action. The success of the 16 to 1 plan in this country, which would open our mints to the thousands of millions of silver in the whole world, enabling other nations to unload their surplus upon us, would be a deathblow to all international bimetalism for a decade at least.

The Republican party is unwilling to have the currency debased. It is the lifeblood of the nation's commerce, and when it is vitiated there is a poison and disease through the whole body.

On the tariff issue it proposes such duties "as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands." It also pledges anew its purpose to renew our reciprocity arrangements with other nations, so that we may "secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories."

It is not more depreciated dollars that we need but more customers. It proposes such a policy as shall keep our mills busy, as shall foster new enterprises, as will keep our labor employed, so that the farmer can have a better home market for his products, while at the same time enacting such laws as shall enlarge our markets abroad.

Free silver will not destroy our competitors abroad or give us a single new customer. What we need is universal activity of all classes. This can come only by a restoration of the public confidence, which this silver discussion has so largely destroyed. It has been true in every country and in every age that there can never be confidence or faith in the future unless there is stability in the currency.

What the newer parts of the country especially need today is capital to enable them to develop their boundless resources. That capital they can obtain in any reasonable amount when confidence is restored, but until then there is, and there will be, paralysis. It is unreasonable to expect capital to be loaned in new ventures if it is uncertain whether or not it is to be returned in a depreciated form.

In short, what the Republican party proposes is such legislation as will prevent the necessity of the further sale of any bonds, as will enable capital to be put at work without further risk, as will keep our fac-

tories and shops busy and the pay of our wage-earners the very best, as will give full value to the pension of the soldier and the life policies payable to the widow and orphan, as will give the farmer a broader and better market at home and abroad for his produce and bring new prosperity and safety to our whole people. It furthermore proposes, by continuing a sound currency, to keep our pledge of honor among the nations, believing that there can be no greater peril than for our people to feel that they have been guilty of national disgrace.

SUMMARY.

To summarize briefly this whole discussion let it be said:

First. Legislation cannot create values any more than it can make water run up hill.

Second. A surplus of money does not prove great prosperity any more than giving a lot of promissory notes increases my property.

Third. Labor is the chief producer of values. When a man goes into a coal mine, when a farmer goes day by day into his field and in the fall produces a bushel of corn from a few kernels planted, when a carpenter takes a piece of wood and makes a desk, then new value is created. A bar of steel is worth but \$10. Suppose you work it over and make it into knife blades, it will be worth \$100. Work it further and make it into cambric needles and it will be increased still more in value. Suppose you make it into hair springs for a watch and it is worth \$1,000. It is not the original steel but the labor that has given this value. In some of the finest numbers of cotton thread ninety per cent. is labor. Hence it is this labor that we need most carefully to guard, and there is never any distress when labor is well paid. The prosperity of the working classes depends upon steady work and a currency which does not fluctuate.

Fourth. In all times of depression the laborer is the first to suffer and the last to recover. If the proposed 16 to 1 policy should prevail the wage-earner who now earns \$15 a week should earn \$30 even to be as well off as he is now. But all history shows that he would not get more than \$22 or \$23. He would not even get this at once, for idle labor, made by depression, would be in competition and prevent for a time any increase. A depreciated dollar always means depreciated labor.

Fifth. The farmer's interests are bound up in the general prosperity of the whole country. On the 16 to 1 plan the purchasing power of the wages of the twenty-two million wage-earners in this country would be reduced one-third. The statistics of the war showed this. You therefore deprive them to this extent of the power to purchase wheat, corn, etc. The farmer needs the general prosperity of the whole nation to give him prosperity.

Sixth. No part of this nation can either suffer or prosper without its effect being felt upon the whole. No section liveth to itself. Civilization has been well called "universal co-operation of the shop, the forge, the mine, the bench, the farms, the store, and the basis of it all is confidence, confidence that what we produce will be needed by some one and confidence that it will be paid for in a permanent and not a debased standard. A blow against mutual confidence is a blow against civilization."

Seventh. No one has yet been able to tell us how, under the free coinage of silver, with the present conditions, gold and silver are to be kept at a parity or how any one is to get any increase of salary or wages.

Eighth. No one has yet been able to show how changing the unit or measure of value is going to affect the real value. The wheat, the corn, the merchandise of the shop will not be made more or less by changing the method of computation. There are ordinarily about fifty yards in a roll of Brussels carpet. If the yard is decreased to eighteen inches there are 100 yards in the roll, and if it is increased to seventy-two inches there are twenty-five yards in the roll, but the size of the roll of carpet is not changed in it all. We may call fifty-three cents a dollar, but by the commercial standard of the world the intrinsic value will not be altered in the slightest measure. To pass such a law is to make us the object of the ridicule of the world.

Ninth. Some results of the effect of free silver elsewhere would seem to be sufficient as object lessons. In Mexico a factory hand gets but thirty cents a day and pays \$13 to \$16 a barrel for flour. In Japan in 1873 the gold standard was abolished and silver put in its place. The result is that their yen, which answers to our dollar, has depreciated about one half; laborers receive about 18 cents a day, the purchasing power of which is only about one-half of what it was before. It is no answer to this to say that the United States and Japan are two different nations. Yes, they are, but the laws of trade as well as those of gravitation and of the tides are the same everywhere.

Tenth. One of the follies of this time is the feeling sometimes expressed that if this nation went upon a silver basis we should come into closer touch with the silver nations, Mexico, China, Japan. To say nothing about the difficulty of dislodging England and Germany from the hold they now have on these markets, suppose we could trade off the business we now have with the gold nations for this trade with the silver nations; then what? We should have given up a large and sure business for a small and uncertain one, for all the statistics show the great superiority of our present trade over what we could get in the exchange. Could there be greater business folly?

Eleventh. But as great as is the business folly, what shall we say of the wickedness of the public statement expressing willingness that the American laborer should take his chance with the wage-earner in Mexico and China? These latter may be busy all the time and contented, if you please, but upon what a low plane! Study our consular reports and see the quality of the food used and compare it with what is used by the American workman. Look at the scale of wages, and do not ask us to take a course which means degradation to millions of our fellow-citizens.

It should be repeated with constant emphasis that the greatest enemies to this country at the present time are those who seem to be busy stirring up strife. Our people as a whole are in touch one with the other, and desire that the best interests of the whole nation shall be considered and legislated for. There is sympathy especially with those who are poor and who are making a brave battle for existence. The condition of the farmer the past few years, when he has been in debt, has

in many cases been most pitiable. As years ago the men on our Western prairies took away the market from the English farmer, so, in turn, other nations have taken theirs. In their extremity they have doubtless many times been imposed upon by those representing capital. Farmers are so scattered that it is not easy for them to get together and work as one for common ends. But the farmers can be sure that the East will be ready to aid them in all efforts to secure justice and better their condition. We are opposed to monopolies as well as they. It is well also to remember that ninety-five per cent. of those who go into trade on their own account at some period in their career go into bankruptcy, and the difficulties in mercantile business have greatly increased the last few years. We have been suffering together, but we are persuaded that the expedients proposed in the Chicago platform will not only be useless as remedies but will aggravate the present ills. Restoration to health and vigor and new prosperity does not lie along that path.

We think there was never a more misleading statement than to call the cause of free silver the "cause of the people," in contradistinction to what is called the capitalist class. The one class who might profit in the business wreck which would come with free silver would be these same capitalists, with money in hand to purchase property at forced sales, while those who would suffer immeasurably would be the common people. They may well cry to be delivered from such friends.

In this great crisis every Christian man, and certainly every minister, has a solemn responsibility. It is always safe to appeal to the conscience of the American people, and, with all the perils involved, no one has a right to be silent. During the war of the Revolution and in the great rebellion it was the ringing words from the pulpit which stirred men's souls and inspired the people to that which was right and true. In this new and even greater crisis to whom ought we to look so certainly as to the minister of the gospel of Christ? It is he who should show the crime of trying to array class against class, and the certain disaster to the missionary work at home and abroad which is sure to follow the debasement of our currency. The American republic, which has held the first place among the Christian nations, is now once more on trial before the bar of the world. One path leads to greater national honor and prosperity, the other to semi-repudiation and national disgrace. Our whole people are studying the grave problems which confront us as never before, and we are fully persuaded that they will decide them aright, and that the evils which are threatened will be averted. We have received a glorious inheritance from our fathers; we must pass it on to our children without these stains upon it. May God help every man to vote with a full consciousness of what is involved for the coming generations.

That man will be successful who promptly fits himself by severe and strenuous study to overcome competition and hold his own in the feverish contest of life.—*F. A. Atkins.*

A sermon must be a bow and arrow, pointed right at somebody, and stretched to high tension, and the arrow quivering as if about to strike.—*D. John A. Broadus.*

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM NEW YORK.

The New School Year.

As a matter of course the coming together of our public schools with over 181,000 enrollment on the first day, under care of 4,400 teachers, revives the chronic complaint of want of room. Brooklyn utters it nearly as loudly as New York, and for that matter so do most of the larger New Jersey towns and the country generally about here, so far as heard from. Last year 24,000 New York children of school age were shut out for lack of room, although more than 17,000 sittings were provided before the close, and further enlargement was planned for this year but was mostly stopped by the failure to sell the city bonds authorized for the purpose. Want of funds also delayed repairs on a dozen or fourteen school buildings to the exclusion of 13,000 children till these repairs and changes can be completed. Then there will be from 180,000 to 185,000 seats ready. The official report is that nearly or quite 50,000 boys and girls are in the streets, of whom not more than 5,000 are there of their own choice—a sad state of things, surely, in a city like this. The Board of Education will ask for nearly \$6,000,000 for school expenses this year, being upwards of \$221,000 more than last year's outlay.

Brooklyn also had several buildings for her 120 public schools of all grades unready at the opening, when about 110,000 pupils applied for admission, to be increased by probably 15,000 before the month closes. The Board of Education will apply to the next legislature for authority to issue bonds for \$500,000 for new school buildings. Special attention is to be given to elementary tuition in physiology and hygiene—teaching the pupils how to secure health by wise eating and drinking. Lovers of vocal music are complaining of inadequate instruction in the art for lack of money to employ the needed teachers.

The City College and the (Girls') Normal College are both overwhelmed with numbers beyond the capacity of their buildings, the latter having over 2,400 pupils. The authorities of the University Law School have appointed as dean of its faculty, in place of the late Dr. Austin Abbott, Mr. Clarence D. Ashley, born in Boston in 1851, a graduate of Phillips Andover Academy and Yale College (1873). He studied law here and in Berlin, and has gained high repute as a lawyer, teacher and organizer.

Brooklyn's Ideal Water.

There are few things of which Brooklyn people have been more proud than their Ridgewood water. And with good reason, as all candid water-drinking visitors in the last twenty years will testify. Not often anywhere in city or country has been found clearer, more palatable or more healthful water. But for the last two months or so a great change has come over Brooklyn temperance people's favorite beverage, a change of color, taste and smell, most offensive to at least three of the senses. The scared people's outcry led to speedy and earnest efforts by the authorities. Expert chemists, bacteriologists, microscopists, etc., used all the appliances of science without finding adequate cause for the indispensible nuisance. Their one comforting word was that the water contained nothing dangerous to health and life. Analysis of specimens from all parts of Ridgewood Lake revealed none of the objectionable

qualities so evident to the eyes, the palate and the nostrils of Brooklyn drinkers. Two or three little streamlets not up to the mark were shut off, the "dead ends" of Brooklyn mains were flushed and the remedial work is still going on. But the more intelligent citizens are satisfied that larger sources of supply than Long Island affords must be sought for her doubled and rapidly growing population. But where? New York has laid hands on the nearest available supply of really good drinking water, and some of the wise men are talking of Lake George, Lake Champlain, Ontario or Erie. Well, if London draws from the Welsh mountains and Glasgow from lovely Loch Katrine, why may not Brooklyn, and by and by New York, drain Lake George or Lake Champlain?

Ministerial Personals.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, with Mrs. Abbott and their youngest son and daughter, are on their way home on the slow steamer Manitoba, purposely to lengthen the recuperative sea voyage. Their summer stay has been in England, Scotland and Switzerland. On an Alpine pass, 8,000 feet above the sea, the Doctor and his son enjoyed the treat of a genuine Swiss snowstorm July 30. Dr. A. H. Bradford and his sister arrived on the Majestic, Sept. 16, and the same steamer brought home the widow, two daughters and son-in-law (Mr. R. L. Maitland) of the late Dr. W. M. Taylor. The friends of Dr. A. J. Lyman will be glad to know that there remain but the slightest reminders of the trouble caused to his arm by its contact with the railing of his berth as he slept on his outward voyage. He arrived on the Lucania, Sept. 18. Drs. McLeod of Clinton Avenue, Behrends of the Central, Meredith of Tempkins Avenue, Kent of Lewis Avenue, McElveen of the New England were among the Brooklyn pastors who were back from their vacations last Sabbath. Dr. F. F. Emerson of Worcester preached for the Broadway Tabernacle people.

The Chicago Invasion.

Everybody knew that Chicago had annexed to itself all Illinois and part of Indiana, but some surprise was felt at its beginning to absorb New York. The initial step was taken by a syndicate with \$5,000,000 that alighted here some months since and tore down the major part of the block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, and on the ruins put up a palace under the name of a "department store." Simultaneously with the failure of Hilton, Hughes & Co., Chicago appeared here in person last week, opened its grand bazar, invited in "all the world," and the world came to see a "store" in which it was claimed that everything man, woman or child can ever want could be found. And they found it: dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, drugs and apothecaries' fixings, post office, bank, telegraph and telephone, intelligence office, manure, barber, nursery, menagerie, doctor's office, hospital—but these are only the beginning. They promise to fill in every day. The "opening" was not altogether of the pleasantest. Thousands thronged to see it, some of whom saw it, but more of whom felt it. Barriers were swept away by the inrush. Seekers of cheap bicycles broke down the iron railing of that department, overthrew the young lady cashier's office, scattering that tender young female, her desk and her cash promiscuously over the hard floor; but it is promised that things

shall go more softly and smoothly by and by. It is to be hoped so. The multitudinous array of electric lights in, on and over the building, with "the longest and strongest search light in the world" (Chicagoese), turns night into day all over that part of the city, largely to the saving of gas in the homes of the poor. When Chicago gets the other blocks on which she has her eye, gas bills and much gas may be dispensed with.

HUNTINGTON.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

Visit of Astronomers.

Prof. W. H. M. Christie, royal astronomer of Great Britain, Prof. H. H. H. Turner of Oxford and Capt. Hills of London, on their return from Japan, where they had been to observe the eclipse, gave up Friday of last week, Sept. 11, to a visit at the Yerkes Observatory. President Huggitt of the North western Railway placed his private car at their disposal and accompanied them on their trip. Several of the professors of the university and the trustees acted as hosts. Prof. George E. Hale, as director of the observatory, had the party in charge. The guests expressed themselves as delighted with what they saw and predict great results from the work which will be done in the observatory.

Sound Money League in Chicago.

An association of business men, irrespective of party, has here been formed in order to circulate information in regard to the dangers which are threatened from the proposed silver standard. It is composed of the best men in the city and up to this time has in its ranks quite as many Democrats as Republicans. The address of Carl Schurz a week ago and that of Bourke Cochran last Saturday were delivered under its auspices. There is no denying the influence which these addresses have had in opening the eyes of working men, especially, to the losses to which they would be exposed were a silver standard to be adopted. The league, now thoroughly organized, will use every possible effort to enlighten voters on the real issues of the present campaign.

The Campaign.

From this time on till November there will be meetings every evening except Sunday in a big tent on the West Side, which will hold ten or fifteen thousand people. Speaker Reed of Maine will be heard and numerous other men of the first rank politically. At the same time smaller places will not be neglected. Thus far there have been very few personalities in the speeches made in this vicinity, and it is hoped that this feature of some previous campaigns will continue to be absent. There is no doubt that the results of the Maine election have strengthened the hopes of Republicans in what are claimed by the Bryan party as doubtful States. Still, here in Illinois at any rate, less emphasis has been laid on party differences than upon the dangers to which the country is exposed through the possible triumph of the principles of the Chicago platform. Neither Mr. Schurz nor Mr. Cochran gave utterance to a word that could be called partisan, although both criticised Mr. Bryan. Both were patriotic in the extreme. In what they said they reminded one of the noble addresses which patriotic men delivered just before and in the early months of the Civil War. It is reported that the workmen in the steel mills at South Chicago have sent a request to Mr. Reed to address them on those

issues in the present campaign which affect their interests, and also to address the stock yard men in some hall near the place where they work. Fair and honorable statements are what most voters wish to hear. Then they are able to decide for themselves as to the men for whom to cast their vote.

Ministers' Meeting.

The general subject of Social Purity was discussed under a report on rescue work in Chicago. The story of the Star of Hope Mission Home for women, located at 110 South Green Street, founded and managed by Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Mackey, as given by Mrs. Mackey, was full of cheer. It is crippled for lack of means, and yet its managers have been able to accomplish a great deal on a very little. Their hearts are in their work. Instead of less than half a dozen homes like this in a city as large as Chicago there ought to be at least a score. The main address was by Mrs. McCulloch of Evanston, who has been brought into this rescue service through her connection with the Civic Federation. She places the number of lost women in the city at 10,000, although others double these figures. She complains of the well-nigh total lack of interest in the evil here represented, and appeals to the Christian people of the city to do something to prevent the increase of the evil, and to save some of those who have already suffered from it. Resolutions of sympathy with Rev. W. A. Waterman were passed and arrangements partially made to supply his pulpit. He is improving slowly and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Ballington Booth.

The leader of the Volunteers spent a busy Sunday in the city and its suburbs. In the morning he addressed a large meeting near Oakland, in the afternoon he was at Evanston, in the evening on the West Side. At ten o'clock Monday morning he met the ministers of the various denominations, stated his reasons for withdrawing from the Salvation Army and beginning the Volunteer movement, and asked their sympathy and assistance. He reports 115 posts already established under more than 300 officers. Fifty-one of these posts are in the West and 135 officers. Colonel Fielding, with the rank of brigadier general, is in charge of them. Monday afternoon Mr. Booth was ordained by Bishop Fallows, in accordance with the rites of the Reformed Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed in Bishop Fallows's church and was private, only fourteen persons witnessing it. This was at Mr. Booth's request. It is said that Mr. Booth will now ordain several of his officers, ostensibly that they may have legal authority to marry people, but more probably that they may come into closer sympathy with the churches and be competent to administer the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper.

A New Gift to the University.

The papers have it, though the authorities have not yet confirmed it, that Mr. and Mrs. Robey have granted the university the use of Wolf Lake, which is in Indiana, just over the line from Illinois, for a biological station. It is now an ideal place for the study of biology. In the near future the land will undoubtedly be wanted for commercial purposes. Till that time its owners propose to allow the university to use it.

Chicago, Sept. 19.

FRANKLIN.

Strengthen me by sympathizing with my strength, not my weakness.—Alcott.

Tangles.

[For the leisure hour recreation of old and young. Any reader who can contribute odd and curious enigmas, etc., of a novel and interesting kind is invited to do so, addressing the Puzzle Editor of The Congregationalist.]

83. RIDDLE.

GAMES.

I.

Aristocrats, all in a row,
Looking over the heads below.

II.

Burn a heretic at each end,
Irons between; will you play, my friend?

III.

Pitchers with ears, and bats without wings;
Masks and gloves, and several low things.

IV.

Bloody noses and broken shins;
Fame and glory to him who wins.

V.

Ladies and gentlemen, all for style,
Whacking with sticks for many a mile.

E. A.

81. GEOGRAPHICAL SUGGESTION.

(What counties of New England do the answers name, partly by sound?)

1. Certain British noblemen.
2. Two letters of the alphabet.
3. A modern harbor.
4. A heavy weight in the laundry business.
5. A pleasing tract of land for the farmer.
6. A place where stags cross a river.
7. A song of praise.
8. A swaying thigh of an animal.
9. A joyous Scotchman.
10. A turning end over end.
11. Blows.
12. A tropical fruit.

P. T. J.

85. CHARADE.

Pleasant it is to idly wander

Thro' fields on TOTAL summer days,
Or thro' the woods the hours squander,
And learn Dame Nature's lays;
To breathe the sweetly scented air
That silent floats as light of morning;
To seek her nodding children fair,
That liltome earth are now adorning.

'Tis said that sweetest are the flowers
Of all things sans eternal soul;
They make more PRIME our happy hours,
And comfort us in dole.
These surface jewels of the earth,
Tho' valued not at most high prices,
Give soul of man a lower birth,
And lure him from his sins and vices.

O pure, ennobling, lovely flowers,
TWO all-wise Hand hath sure you made
And sent you to this world of ours
To be our joy and aid.
Your floral language have we learned—
We read it from your open faces—
And truly have you ever turned
Men's hearts to good in all the races.

NOVUS HOMO.

ANSWERS.

77. To 12 inches (a dozen brothers, a foot) add 33 inches, and the result is 45 inches, an English ell (L).

78. Pen.

79. 1. Fares, faces. 2. Meets, meats. 3. Hopes, homes. 4. Truth, troth. 5. Ribs, rides. 6. Filly, fitly. 7. Coins, corns. 8. Recks, reeks. 9. Chaps, chips. 10. Banks, backs. Republican, Democratic.

80. 1. Cab-man. 2. Coal-man. 3. Swords-man. 4. Pen-man. 5. Brake-man. 6. Police man. 7. Whale-man. 8. Lands-man. 9. Fire-man. 10. Show-man. 11. Boat-man. 12. Fisher-man. 13. Horse-man. 14. Milk-man.

81. 1. Pansy. 2. Nasturtium. 3. Aster. 4. White rose. 5. Marigold. 6. Geranium. 7. Honeysuckle. 8. Jasmine. 9. Rhododendron. 10. Tuberosa. 11. Zinnia. 12. Tulp. 13. Pink.

82. Vile, evil, vell, Levi, live.

Among solvers of Tangles of August 27 were: Bertha B. Felt, Carthage, N. Y., 75; C. L. P., Lowell, Mass., 75; G. Safford Torrey, Providence, R. I., 75; M. A. M., Lowell, Mass., 75; C. E. Browning, Roxbury, Mass., 75; L. A. Haynes, 75; Mary M. Peckham, Westboro, Mass., 75; Mrs. D. H. Burnham, Riverside, Cal., 75; Jennie L. Tupper, Concord, Ill., 75; M. E. Bullock, Denver, Col., 75; Charles P. Stetson, Worcester, Mass., 75; C. P. C., Mendon, Ill., 75; Mrs. C. M. Tuttle, North Haven, Ct., 75; I. E. Stiles.

Worcester, Mass., 75; Mrs. M. A. Harrington, Webster, Mass., 74, 76; S. E. Pearson, Dorchester, Mass., 75; A. C. B., Salem, Mass., 74, 75, 76; Florence M. Roberts, Hudson, Mich., 75; Paul B. Pitkin, Akron, O., 75; May Louise Wheeler, Irasburg, Vt., 75; Belle Preston, Hinsdale, Ill., 74, 75, 76; Newton W. Williams, Chicago, Ill., 75, 76; Mrs. Mary P. Howard, Kansas City, Mo., 75, 76; Catherine T. Bunnell, Stratford, Ct., 75; Miss L. M. Coggeshall, Providence, R. I., 75; Sarah E. Jenkins, Palmer, Mass., 75; M. Louise Fuller, South Beach, Ct., 75; Ida Mansfield, Sharon, Wis., 75; Ida E. Hackett, Lowell, Mass., 75; Mrs. J. D. French, Braintree, Mass., 75; Anna P. Gleason, Rockland, Mass., 75; Mrs. F. E. Cotton, Woburn, Mass., 75; H. W. P., Northfield, Minn., 75; Lucy M. Beane, Providence, R. I., 75; W. W. O., Malden, Mass., 75; Henry Lincoln Bailey, Middletown Springs, Vt., 75; Librarian Harwood Library, Wauwatosa, Wis., 75; Miss L. E. Wright, Natick, Mass., 75; Mrs. Bella Ewen, Rupert, Vt., 75; Mrs. M. C. Rodgers, Newtown, Ct., 75; May E. Munson, New York, N. Y., 75; Nillor, Middletown Springs, Vt., 74; Mary E. Reoch, Phenix, R. I., 75.

Of the solutions of 75 five or six were complete and correct, making it necessary to select the prize winner by neatness. In some respects the answer of Mrs. F. E. Cotton, Woburn, Mass., is neater and better arranged than any other of the complete ones, and she is accordingly awarded the book of poems.

WHAT ABOUT FOODS AND DRINKS.

Tough meats or fowls can be made tender by putting a table-spoonful of vinegar into the water in which they are boiled.

As this is the season when typhoid fever is most prevalent especial care should be taken to secure pure milk and drinking water, because their impurity is one of the chief causes of this dread disease. In all cases of doubt it is safest to boil the water. Active disease does not always follow from drinking polluted liquids, but the vitality of the system is invariably lowered thereby, making it more susceptible to zymotic infection.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association of New York is to be commended for its effort to prevent the exposure on the sidewalks and in shop windows, where they are liable to dust and decay, of many articles of food. Especially should the carcasses of animals, which are most offensive to many eyes, be kept from view. The food we eat should be handled hygienically. These grosser articles could easily be replaced by flowers and certain kinds of fruits, making our markets more attractive as well as more healthful.

Sir Henry Thompson says: Many children manifest great repugnance to meat at first, and are coaxed and even scolded by anxious mothers until the habit of eating it is acquired. I am satisfied that if children followed their own instinct in this matter the result would be a gain in more ways than one. Certainly, if meat did not appear in the nursery until the children sent for it, it would rarely be seen there, and the young ones

would, as a rule, thrive better on milk and eggs, with the varied produce of the vegetable kingdom.

Apples are plentiful this year, and no more healthful fruit is grown. A ripe and juicy apple eaten just before going to bed is now recommended by many physicians. A household exchange says: "The apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than other fruits. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all. The apple helps the kidney secretions and prevents calculus growths, while it obviates indigestion and is one of the best known preventives of diseases of the throat."

A classified list of beverages was published recently in *The Chautauquan*, of which we give a partial summary: Those which best relieve thirst are the sour liquids—lemonsade, raspberry vinegar and other fruit juices. The carbonated and mineral waters are best for eliminating waste material. Hot drinks, as tea, coffee and hot water, also do this, particularly through the kidneys and skin. The liquids given to soothe irritated or inflamed surfaces in coughs and fevers are mucilaginous like flaxseed tea, gruel and arrowroot. The nutrient beverages are cocoa, chocolate, malt extracts and, because of the milk and sugar added, tea and coffee.

Three Generations.

"I always use
Cleveland's bak-
ing powder, as
did my mother
and my grand-
mother before
me in their suc-
cessful cake and
pastry baking."

Mrs. E. F. M.,
Tuxedo.

Better bread and more of it.

"Duluth Imperial" Flour

always leads. It's way ahead of the so-called
"best" flours. Housekeepers know now about
DULUTH IMPERIAL, and

"20 loaves more to the barrel."

If your grocer doesn't keep it, and won't supply you, don't get another flour—
get another grocer; or send us a postal, and we'll tell you where to get it.

DULUTH IMPERIAL MILL CO., Duluth, Minn.

The Conversation Corner.

OUR old Captain seems, from the letters which he brings, to have been on a trans-continental trip this week.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.

Dear Mr. Martin: I would like to be a Cornerer. My grandpa has been a subscriber of *The Congregationalist* ever since I can remember. I used to spell out the words written in large print for little folks and now I read the Conversation Corner with as much interest. I am twelve years old. I have three hundred stamps. We have a great many wild flowers and birds here. In winter I hear the robin or the bluebird when I wake and go to sleep with the mocking bird's shrill note sounding in my ear. We have a little wild flower with a white center, which we call baby blue-eye. If any of the Cornerers know the scientific name, will they please tell me? I have a cat and a dog. My kitty is black all over, and we call her Black Beauty. Our dog is generally out on the lawn gnawing away at a bone when it is time for bed. About midnight we are awakened by his bark. We go to the door and call, "Rover, Rover, Rover, come, Rover." But it doesn't seem to make any impression upon him, and he barks the rest of the night.

ETHEL S.

Can any one answer the floral question? "Blue-eyed Mary" is a Western flower. Probably botanists would ask Ethel for a fuller description—height of plant, size and shape of leaves, number of petals and of stamens, etc.

PACIFIC BEACH, CAL.

Dear Mr. Martin: To illustrate the Sunday school lesson of the pounds I gave to ten children of my infant class recently a cent apiece, and asked them to invest it and make as much money as they could. These little tots, some of them only four years old, went to work at once, selling candy, pop-corn, etc., and at the end of a week brought me a dollar and thirty-one cents. I told them the story of Poniuk, and they were anxious that the money should be used for him. M. G. C.

I can almost see and hear the crippled boy on the northeast shore of the continent swinging his flag "tied to a crutch," and shouting "Nak-umek" to the boys and girls of the "Pacific Beach" in the Southwest! The next two letters show that we have some Corner readers over four years—or twelve years—old.

NORDHOFF, CAL.

Mr. L. H. Martin: Dear Sir: I noticed in the Corner an inquiry for the lines, "Twas autumn, and the leaves were dry." They were stowed away in my memory years ago among other "autumn treasures," and I give them as nearly as I can. Your Despot Foreman will give the right punctuation! As those who write for the Corner usually give their age, I will subscribe,

SEVEN TIMES ELEVEN.

OMAHA, NEB.

... Noticed the inquiry in regard to the poem, "Twas autumn, and the leaves were dry." I have long wanted to know the author and have the poem complete. I learned it from my mother over fifty years ago, and can only recall a part.

MRS. H.

I will forward her one of the numerous copies which have been sent to the Corner. It is but a step from California to Japan, the scene of the funny illustration shown you this week, although it comes to us directly from

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Mr. Martin: I am one of those who are always interested to read the "Corner," and I have just read with great interest the letter of Helen B. [August 20] about the Japanese "Pull-man car," and your comments on it. Helen's description is very interesting—the best account of the jinrikisha I ever read. You said you wished that some one could have got a snap-shot of that jinrikisha with Dr. B. and the dog upsetting together.

I happen to have a photograph of the same accident, not of course of Dr. B., but of some native Japanese. You know such things happen quite frequently in Japan and really it is a curious sight if one happens to see it. So they make pictures of the scene and sell them to foreign visitors.

T. M.

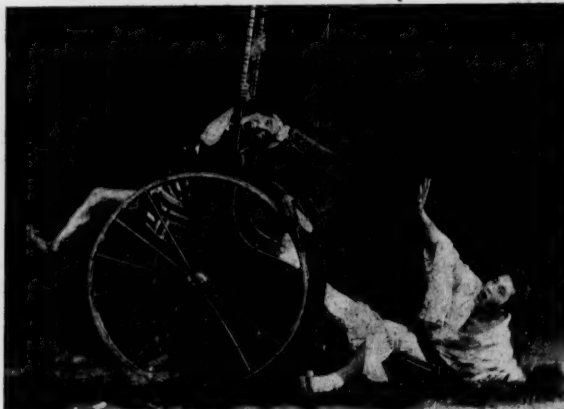
Thanks to our correspondent for loaning us this photograph. What a comical face the jinrikishaman has! The passenger seems to be begging the pull man with eloquent gesture to stop—a request which evidently is entirely unnecessary.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dear Mr. Martin: . . . I am glad Poniuk is getting strong again. We were not swept by the cyclone; its path was about three miles south of us. I passed through the district lately and many of the houses were still down. I did not pay any attention to the "Popocrat" convention, but when the Republican convention was here I went down to see the Massachusetts delegates, for papa and mamma came from Massachusetts. I went to Indiana in June with papa and brought home two turtles. I went to the Mercantile Library to read about turtles and found they were the box tortoise. But during a storm one night they got away and I have not seen them since.

WALTER R.

So there is one boy in the Mississippi



THE WRECK OF A JINRIKISHA.

Valley who is in favor of "sound money" in the presidential contest!

SPOKANE, WN.

Dear Mr. Martin: I had a fine Fourth. I had a bunch of big firecrackers and a bunch of little ones. I would like to know about the different kinds of squirrels. CARRIE S.

If any member of the Corner family cares to make out a list of the more common members of the S. family, I will send it to this girl in the northwesternmost State of the Union. Are any of our Western members acquainted with the so called "federation squirrel"? Its thirteen lines, running longitudinally along its back, every other one being spotted, suggested the name by their resemblance to the Stars and Stripes.

MOSCOW, MINN.

Dear Mr. Martin: Over in our park some of the neighboring turkeys are in the habit of roosting nights in the trees. It is interesting to watch them getting settled for the night, especially when three families of little ones of different ages must be coaxed up into high perches by the three mothers. But they are wary birds and do not enjoy being watched. This was the way little Persis solved the difficulty. I heard her saying to herself: "I want to watch 'em going to bed, but they are afraid of me, so I will climb up here in this tree and they will just think I am one just like themselves!"

M. G. N.

Persis would better join the Squirrel family; then she can make herself at home in the tree, and watch her fellow-lodgers to her heart's content!

Mr. Martin

CORNER SCRAP-BOOK.

Presidents of the United States. A lady writes from Plainfield, Mass., calling attention to two mistakes in the list of presidents published in the *Scrap book* of Aug. 13:

Benjamin Harrison was from Indiana, and not from Ohio as in the list. We think that Grant was from Illinois, and not from Ohio as stated in your list.

M. W. F.

Both statements were correct in the list—and both incorrect. Benjamin Harrison was born (in the house of his grandfather, President William Henry Harrison) at North Bend, O., and General Grant was born at Point Pleasant, O. But Harrison was of course a citizen of Indiana when elected president, and the list was made with reference to residence, not birthplace. General Grant had resided wherever the United States Army was from 1861, but was understood to hail from Illinois in 1868. So that those who put that list in their scrap-books should make these two corrections. But there are very many who think that in place of these names lost from Ohio a resident of that State will be the next president!

Future Indiana Candidates? The newspapers say that two babies have recently been christened in the town of English, Ind., with the respective names: Abraham Lincoln Ulysses Grant William McKinley and Thomas Jefferson Andrew Jackson James Monroe William Jennings Bryan. Would it not be funny if these boys with rival names should be presidential candidates about 1948? [But they could not be candidates, Mr. M.; do you not know that English-born persons are constitutionally ineligible to the presidency?—D. F.]

Vice-Presidents of the United States.

So much interest has been taken in the tabular list of presidents that a similar list of vice-presidents is now presented. It is doubtful whether one out of a hundred of our members could give at once the names of all these officers. The first name is that of the president with whom he was associated. The State is that from which the vice-president came.

1789 Washington.	John Adams, Mass.
1797 John Adams.	Thomas Jefferson, Va.
1801 Jefferson.	Aaron Burr, N. Y.
1805 Jefferson.	George Clinton, N. Y.
1809 Madison.	George Clinton, N. Y.
1812 Madison.	Elbridge Gerry, Mass.
1817 Monroe.	Daniel D. Tompkins, N. Y.
1825 J. Q. Adams.	John C. Calhoun, S. C.
1829 Jackson.	John C. Calhoun, S. C.
1833 Jackson.	Martin Van Buren, N. Y.
1837 Van Buren.	Richard M. Johnson, Ky.
1841 W. H. Harrison.	John Tyler, Va.
1845 Polk.	George M. Dallas, Pa.
1849 Taylor.	Millard Fillmore, N. Y.
1853 Pierce.	William R. King, Ala.
1857 Buchanan.	John C. Breckinridge, Ky.
1861 Lincoln.	Hannibal Hamlin, Me.
1865 Lincoln.	Andrew Johnson, Tenn.
1869 Grant.	Schuyler Colfax, Ind.
1873 Grant.	Henry Wilson, Mass.
1877 Hayes.	William A. Wheeler, N. Y.
1881 Garfield.	Chester A. Arthur, N. Y.
1885 Cleveland.	Thomas A. Hendricks, Ind.
1889 Benj. Harrison.	Levi F. Morton, N. Y.
1893 Cleveland.	Adlai E. Stevenson, Ill.
1897 ? ?	? ?

Remarks on the List. It will be seen that John Adams and Daniel D. Tompkins were the only ones who served eight years with the same president. George Clinton and John C. Calhoun were the only others who served two terms. Of course Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur had no vice-presidents when they were promoted to the presidential office. Mr. King died in April, 1853, Mr. Hendricks in November, 1885.

Questions on the List. What are the duties of the vice-president? Who would have succeeded to the presidency if the president had died in any of the six cases when there was no vice-president?

L. N. M.

The Sunday School

LESSON FOR OCT. 4.

1 Kings 1: 28-39.

SOLOMON ANOINTED KING.

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING, D. D.

We enter now on the most splendid period, externally, of the history of Israel. It was a time of close affiliation with foreign nations, of lavish expenditure and gorgeous display, which consumed the wealth that David had gathered, and mortgaged what the next generation might inherit or acquire. This period is of interest to us because of its relations to the kingdom of God, for which the reign of Solomon helped to prepare. The ideas of regal splendor which belong to the kingdom founded by the Messiah are for the most part suggested by the kingdom of Solomon. Six lessons of this quarter are devoted mainly to his personal character and history, besides the two on the building of the temple. In order to maintain the interest, each lesson should distinctly emphasize the feature made prominent in its title. This one introduces Solomon to public life and includes his early history. It brings into view:

1. David's oath to make Solomon king. It appears from David's statement that in Solomon's early childhood he had solemnly promised Bathsheba to place her son on the throne. The influence of this woman in sacred history is very remarkable. Through her David fell into the greatest sins of his life, yet to the day of his death she retained over him greater influence than any of his other wives. Matthew in his gospel traces the ancestry of Jesus back to David through Solomon, and Luke through Nathan. But both were sons of Bathsheba. From sinful parents God can raise up the holiest men. His only begotten Son sprang from an ancestry on the human side which was connected with deeds of wrong and shame. No one need despair because of the sins of his fathers. To every human being there are unlimited possibilities of goodness, because he may be begotten anew by the Holy Spirit and realize the life of a child of God.

Solomon was the first son born to Bathsheba after her marriage with David [2 Sam. 12: 24]. From his birth he was regarded with special favor as beloved of God. For this reason he received a name from Nathan the prophet, who undertook his education. His teacher took great pride in him, and when the crisis came which was to decide whether or not he would be king it was Nathan who looked after his interests and secured to him the kingdom. Whatever may now be said against ministers preaching politics, there can be no question that the influence of their predecessors was potent in the national affairs of Israel. David's oath, made many years before, was binding on him, but he would not have acted on it had not the prophet summoned him to do his duty.

2. Solomon crowned king. Adonijah was the eldest living son, and naturally the inheritance of the kingdom would fall to him. As David drew near his end, two parties distinctly appeared. Some of the oldest representatives of the army and the priesthood pledged themselves to Adonijah. But as strong a company refused to support him. However, he gathered his followers at a fountain just across the ravine to the east of Jerusalem and there made for them a great feast. He had for some time assumed the position of the heir apparent. He invited to his feast all his brothers except Solomon. The prominent men who supported Solomon's claims to the throne were also omitted. Thus the meaning of the festival could not be mistaken, even by those who were not admitted to the secrets of Adonijah.

In that crisis Nathan the prophet appealed to Bathsheba and both appealed to David. The energy of the feeble old king was once again rekindled. He chose his men and is-

sued his orders. In a short time another assembly gathered at the fountain of Gihon on the west side of the city, within hearing distance of Adonijah's company. It was led by the prophet Nathan, the priest Zadok and the general Benaiah, with an armed host, the bodyguard of the king; and in the midst was young Solomon mounted on his father's white mule. The priest anointed the lad with sacred oil, the blast of the trumpet resounded through the hills, and the shout of the people, "God save King Solomon," came across the valley and fell on Adonijah's ears, the death knell of his hopes. Brave old Joab knew what the noise meant. The king had chosen his successor—and he was not Adonijah. The army and the people were with David, and the frightened company in silence left their feasting, each one stealing away to his home. Meanwhile, Solomon went back to his father, and the officials of the court solemnly announced in the royal presence that the new king had been crowned. David sanctioned the act he had ordered, and blessed God that he had seen his own will carried out and that Solomon was already accepted in his place.

3. Solomon accepted by the people. Their approving shout was the guaranty that the young man would be secure on the throne. From the beginning of the Israelitish nation the ideas of democracy shaped and guided it. The people obeyed the absolute authority of Moses only because they believed that he represented to them the will of God. He taught them that it was the divine purpose that they should all be sovereigns [Ex. 19: 5, 6]. The prophet Samuel anointed Saul to be the first king, but he did not rule till the people ratified the choice, and then he was really their servant. In great crises their will prevailed, not his. When he sought to sacrifice his own son in fulfillment of his vow the voice of the people effectually forbade him [1 Sam. 14: 45, 46]. David accepted the place for which he had been anointed only when all the people ratified the choice [2 Sam. 5: 1]. The kingdom was forever rent asunder because the son of Solomon refused to be a servant of the people [1 Kings 12: 16].

The religion of the Hebrews taught that every child of God was both a king and a priest. It made the chief business of government to be to enlighten the people so as to fit them for their position and duties as sovereigns. Christ emphasized the fundamental principle of that religion when he told the Jews that if they would learn of him they should know the truth, and that the truth would make them free [John 8: 32]. Religious freedom brings inevitably civil liberty. To the religion which God gave to men through the people of Israel we owe the honor and privilege of a free country in whose government every intelligent man may have a voice.

Solomon, before he was twenty years of age, was thus suddenly called to the responsibilities of governing a people chosen by God to give the greatest blessings to all nations. He had enemies in his own household, while in every department of state were those who sought to fulfill their own ambitions while they cared nothing for him. Yet he was placed on the throne by the king, his father, by leaders of the people and by the people themselves. Above all, he was chosen of God to be king of Israel. Never had a man greater responsibilities or a greater opportunity. We shall see in following lessons how far he fulfilled his duties and improved the great opportunity which at the beginning he well understood.

THE CHURCH PRAYER MEETING.

Topic, Sept. 27-Oct. 3. Striking Personal Spiritual Experiences. Gen. 32: 24-30; 2 Cor. 12: 1-10.

Turning points of life; new sense of sin; new views of God; special revelations. Gratitude for peculiar providences.

(See prayer meeting editorial.)

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Literature

BOOK REVIEWS.

SCOTT'S ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NICENE THEOLOGY.

This volume contains a series of lectures given at the Princeton Theological Seminary. It treats of topics which are at present much debated. The author has evidently studied the ancient authorities and the recent German books pertaining to the subject. There are manifest the characteristic signs of knowledge to some extent recently acquired, but this always gives life to a discussion, despite the occasional effect of a not fully complete digestion of materials freshly gathered. The sub title advertises the reader that the Ritschlian theology is to be reviewed. There is a double purpose to be carried out. This duality of aim proves detrimental to both branches of the undertaking, tending to interfere with its unity and to breed confusion in the mind of the reader. Mingled with a record of the development of the orthodox creed on the person of Christ is a running attack on Ritschl and his school. This kind of guerrilla warfare is carried along, not only in the text, but also in numerous marginal notes which bristle with hostile reflections and with quotations from other writings of like purport. What Ritschlianism is the reader is left to gather up in fragments out of a pretty steady stream of denunciatory criticism. He is obliged to wait until near the end of the book [p. 315] for a list of undeniable merits of Ritschl, and even the insertion of this catalogue appears to have been suggested by the example of certain German antagonists of that theologian. The work is tinged with the spirit of the old fashioned Scotch polemics of the days when Captain Salathiel Bangtext (in Walter Scott's romance) led to battle his troop of fighting saints. It is a pity that polemical theologians cannot learn that if their object is to convince gain-sayers, and not simply to fortify their own followers in their beliefs, it is enough to confute, without stopping to cudgel, their adversaries. Nothing is lost by temperance in speech and civility of tone. A critic who feels constrained to be severe should learn to be "severe and parliamentary at the same time." Much is said of the class of writers who, a great many times, are grouped together under the designation of the "Ritschl men." It is chiefly in scattered notes that we find the qualifications which the truth requires to be made with regard to some of the most prominent representatives of the class thus stigmatized.

Professor Scott, zealously and with success, confutes the theory of "value judgments," the theory, namely, that doctrines like that of the divinity of Christ reflect only practical relations of the gospel, impressions wrought in us, but not of necessity objective realities. He contends earnestly likewise against the opinion that the miraculous facts of the gospel form no indispensable part of its contents and are nothing but an adjunct which may be dropped without detriment to the Christian faith. The fact is that eminent Ritschlian leaders more and more recognize the reasonableness of ascribing objective validity to Christian beliefs heretofore deemed fundamental. This fact, however, is mostly left by our author to be discovered here and there in the smaller print of his foot-notes. Revised statements of this nature occur re-

specting Kaftan, Herrmann, Hering, Loofs, Von der Goltz [pp. 33, 34, 35, 54, 161, 260], etc. These movements in the right direction and distinct avowals of Ritschlian leaders should save the "Ritschl men" from being habitually huddled together. Professor Scott takes the field against the views of Harnack and Hatch as to the alleged Hellenizing transmutation of the gospel. He brings forward weighty arguments adverse to their position. But here, also, justice requires of the historian to admit that New Platonism was one factor in determining the patristic definitions of God and his attributes. This is allowed by orthodox scholars generally, while at the same time they reject the extreme opinion that the Nicene Creed is a perversion of the primitive doctrine. The relation of Ritschlian theology to the Kantian philosophy is another point on which a more careful discrimination might have been profitable. So far as the Ritschlians favor a barely ethical theology, a bare moralism backed by a religious sanction, there is good ground for opposing them, yet in emphasizing the moral grounds of our primary religious convictions the Ritschlians, as well as Kant, agree with the soundest thinkers on the orthodox side.

In this book of Professor Scott—not to speak now of the large admixture of anti-Ritschlian matter—the inquisitive student will find much that is interesting and instructive. The ante-Nicene writers are severally examined. The principle of historical development is virtually acknowledged, yet, as, for example, in the case of Tertullian, the particulars of difference from the mature Nicene conception might well have been exhibited more fully. Important questions concerning the meaning of Athanasius in his assertion of the Homousion and of other points in the Nicene Creed receive a scant measure of attention.

We have already implied that Professor Scott's work would be more attractive were it free from the peculiar tone of antipathy and contempt in reference to dissenters. A minor fault is the infelicities in expression which not infrequently occur. Mention is made of "a couple of anecdotes" which had been told to the author, of the "double strainer" through which Ritschl is said to make the words of Christ to pass, of Hatch's "lopsided view of Christianity," of a theory of Harnack which "seems to stand the early church on its head." The ungrammatical interchange of *will* for *shall* which is fast coming into vogue meets us on page 24 (the italics are ours): "If, then, the consciousness of Christ can be reached, we *will* have Christianity and *will* know whether the lofty Christology of the Nicene Creed," etc. Despite blemishes of manner and matter, which we are not disposed to magnify, the work before us deserves praise for its vigor and learning, and will suggest to rash theologians, older and younger, the duty of hesitation in laying hold of the new interpretations of Christianity which are controverted on its pages. [Chicago Theological Seminary Press. \$1.50.]

BIOGRAPHY.

A Cycle of Cathay, or China, South and North, with personal reminiscences by W. A. P. Martin, D. D., LL. D. Ex-President Martin is well qualified by long residence and unusually varied experience as missionary, diplomatist and educator to tell us of the real life and thought of China. This

he does very entertainingly, stringing his knowledge, for the most part, somewhat loosely on a thread of autobiography. If we are in search of information and are disposed to quarrel with this rambling order of impartation, an excellent map and topical index put us in a position nevertheless to find what we want without delay. Dr. Martin's centers of activity were Ningpo in Southern China and Peking. In his connection with the Presbyterian mission in Ningpo he first learned the Ningpo colloquial, which was not a written dialect but which he expressed in Roman alphabetical form astonishing the mandarins by teaching men to read their own tongue in a few months. To this he added the mandarin or classic written language and made himself so much a master of the classic books that he was able to use them in apt quotations in his later intercourse with the *literati*. We have not space to tell the story of his removal to Peking after the capture of the city by the British army and his work in the Imperial University. The book is full of interesting characterizations of Chinese life and of notable personalities. The illustrations from native artists are interesting. [Fleming H. Revell Co. \$2.00.]

Robert Whitaker McAll, Founder of the McAll Mission, Paris, with portraits, facsimiles and illustrations. Few books have a more interesting theme than this, and few that we have seen are more in need of competent editing. Mrs. McAll was herself so much a part of her husband's career, having been his constant companion in toil and travel, that she speaks from sufficient knowledge of her theme, but there is no index, no consistent progress of events and no appreciation of the ignorance of her readers. She takes it, apparently, for granted that everybody knows as much as she does about people and events, and the consequence is that, through confusion in the use of pronouns and other lapses, the average reader is not sure much of the time in the opening chapters whether it is Dr. McAll, his father or his grandfather, or even somebody else, that is the subject of the moment's consideration. In the French saying (and one of the faults of the book is its reckless use of French on all occasions), "You cannot see the wood for the trees." It is a striking tribute to the inherent interest of her subject that the reader's attention overcomes all these obstacles of manner in the desire to reach the story of a wonderfully consecrated and influential life. A minister in the third generation, Dr. McAll began life as an architect, changed to the ministry, served various Congregational churches in England until 1871, when, on a visit to Paris, he was so impressed by the spiritual needs of the working men of the city that he left his church in Hadleigh, Eng., and gave himself to their evangelization. The story of his twenty-one years of honored service in France is familiar to most of our readers, and forms much the least nebulous part of this book, which must be described, in the author's own word, as a "souvenir" rather than a serious attempt to present the world with a clear and orderly account of a highly significant life [Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.]

RELIGIOUS.

Sowing and Reaping, by D. L. Moody, is made up of characteristic sermons on this general theme. It is an admirable specimen of the evangelist's practical, vigorous

and pungent style. In paper covers this has been one of the most popular of the Chicago Institute Colportage Library and has sold by the ten thousand. [Fleming H. Revell Co. 30 cents.]

The qualities of imagination, spiritual insight and devout thought which we have recognized in many previous volumes by Rev. F. B. Meyer are found in *Through Fire and Flood*, which is a beautifully printed and bound series of sermons dealing with the Christian life; and *The Secret of Guidance*, which deals with practical difficulties in a very practical way. [Fleming H. Revell Co. Each 50 cents.]

Rev. Dr. George Wolfe Shinn of Newton, Mass., has published a collection of short popular lectures under the title *Some Modern Substitutes for Christianity*. He considers the claims of theosophy, Christian science, spiritualism, socialism and agnosticism, and rejects them all upon their own showing. The book might in some respects have been made clearer and stronger, but most of its positions are well taken and satisfactorily expressed, and it will be useful in meeting this brood of intellectual and spiritual temptations. [Thomas Whitaker. 50 cents.]

The Sanctuary of Suffering, by Eleanor Tee, with a preface by Rev. J. P. F. Davidson. The author approaches the mystery of pain with a reverent and loving belief in the presence and good purposes of God. She has much that is stimulating to offer and succeeds in saying it with a simplicity and power that is helpful in interpreting the meaning of the experiences of sorrow. Her chapter upon intercourse between the seen and unseen will arouse some criticism among Protestants, who do not believe in prayers for the dead, but she only expresses the current thought of the ritualistic Anglican believers of today. [Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.00.]

STORIES.

In Sight of the Goddess, a Tale of Washington Life, by Harriet Riddle Davis, illustrated. This is an unusually bright and clever story of Washington life. The interest is concentrated on the relations of a young man of good family and high social standing to a cabinet officer from the West, whose private secretary he becomes and to whose family he comes to stand in intimate relations as social guide and helper. The theme is well worked out and the story cleverly told. [J. B. Lippincott Co. 75 cents.]

The Flaw in the Marble, by Harry C. Edwards, one in the Twentieth Century series of short novels, is an interesting study of the workings of heartless ambition in the person of an eminent actress, who sits as a model for a poor sculptor and is the means of bringing him both fame and fortune, albeit his heart is broken in the process. Naturally the scene is laid in Paris, but the story lacks those offensive features that too often accompany pictures of art life in the French capital, and is told with genuine delicacy and pathos. The hardening influence of an inordinate love of money upon a woman, her utter insensibility to human pain and the resultant atrophy of all natural affection are skillfully wrought out with artistic, if not with an actually moral, effect. [Frederick A. Stokes Co. 75 cents.]

The Babe, B. A., Being the Uneventful History of a Young Gentleman at Cambridge University, by Edward F. Benson.

This book is hardly as frivolous and futile as it proclaims itself in the dedication. It is a story of under-graduate life as spent in Cambridge University and there is too much college slang to make it easy reading to the uninitiated. We discover, however, an undertone of seriousness running through the book, which makes it reasonably wholesome. We may, nevertheless, very cheerfully admit its claim to be the lightest of light reading, and take it up only for the amusement of an idle hour. It is well-printed and illustrated. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.00.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

With My Neighbors, by Margaret E. Sangster. Many of these sympathetic papers on practical home topics first appeared in *The Congregationalist*, and the book is dedicated to the editor of our Home Department, so that it is with a sense of pleasant familiarity, as well as expectation, that we take it up for review. Mrs. Sangster is admirably successful in understanding and meeting the needs and troubles of our common life, and it is a surprise to see how wide a range of helpful criticism and comment upon life she has covered in this volume. Three characteristic poems, two of which first appeared in *The Congregationalist*, are added to the essays. [Harper & Bros. \$1.25.]

America and Europe, a Study of International Relations. Three papers are included in this book: (1) The United States and Great Britain, by David A. Wells; (2) The Monroe Doctrine, by Edward J. Phelps; (3) Arbitration in International Disputes, by Carl Schurz. They are all valuable and timely and are admirably printed, making a useful number in the Questions of the Day series issued by the publishers. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.]

Mr. Raymond L. Bridgman devotes a little book to an argument against *Biennial Elections* for the State of Massachusetts. He believes that it is wholesome to keep the power close to the people and that the adoption of the proposed amendment would serve the purposes of the politicians rather than the State. We cannot enter into the merits of the question here, but we commend Mr. Bridgman's argument to careful consideration. [D. C. Heath & Co. 50 cents.]

NOTES.

— An almost unnoticed anniversary was that of Sept. 7, which completed fifty years of the life of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

— There is a prospect of cheaper Browning in England. The London *Bookman* notes that many of the copyrights on his poems have expired or are soon to expire, and that numerous editions at a reasonable price are already planned.

— Sir Joseph Crowe, who died in London recently, was joint author with G. Cavalcaselle of the standard works on Italian painting. In addition to this he was foreign editor of the *London Daily News* and had a long experience in the English diplomatic service.

— Mrs. Stowe wrote the most popular and successful book of the century but its financial gain to herself was small. Her estate inventories a little over \$42,000, of which \$10,000 represents the value of her house in Hartford and \$8,750 the amount due from a publishing firm.

— That artists and writers drift naturally toward the larger centers is abundantly shown

by the migration of Canadian writers across the borders. In Europe Bjornstjerne Bjornson has recently left Norway to take up his residence in Germany, and Henrik Ibsen, the Dane, now lives in Munich.

— Another convenient list of books relating to the coinage question is *Fifty Books on Bimetallism, Free Coinage of Silver, Paper Money and Banking*. It has been prepared by Professor Laughlin of the University of Chicago, and is issued by Charles Scribner's Sons. The list has been compiled for general readers rather than special students. It is classified and prices are given.

— Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, who was Mary Novello, is perhaps best known in America as the author of the Shakespeare concordance. She is still living in Genoa and is soon to print her autobiography, which will contain interesting reminiscences of Charles Lamb, Keats, Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, Dickens, Gounod and most of the musical people of note who had dealings with her father, Vincent Novello, the head of the great London firm of musical publishers.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Ginn & Co. Boston.
ORATIONS OF CICERO. Allen and Greenough's edition. pp. 672. \$1.40.
LA PRINCESSE DE CLEVES. By Mme. De La Fayette. Edited by B. F. Siedd and H. Gorrell. pp. 152. 70 cents.
BIOLOGICAL LECTURES. Delivered at the Marine Biological Laboratory of Wood's Hole, 1895. pp. 188. \$2.15.

Copeland and Day. Boston.
THE LISTENER IN THE TOWN. By Joseph E. Chamberlin. pp. 143. 75 cents.
THE LISTENER IN THE COUNTRY. By Joseph E. Chamberlin. pp. 126. 75 cents.

Macmillan & Co. New York.
MUSIC STUDY IN GERMANY. By Amy Fay. pp. 352. \$1.25.
JEWISH LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES. By Israel Abrahams. pp. 452. \$1.75.
HISTORY, PROPHECY AND THE MONUMENTS. Vol. II. By James F. McCurdy, Ph. D., LL. D. pp. 433. \$3.00.

Eaton & Mains. New York.
EPWORTH LEAGUE READING COURSE. *Vision of Christ in the Poets*. Edited by C. M. Stuart. pp. 304. *The Social Law of Service*. By R. T. Ely, Ph. D., LL. D. pp. 276. *Torchbearers of Christendom*. By Robert H. Doherty. pp. 288. *In League With Israel*. By Annie F. Johnston. pp. 363. Per set, \$3.80.
THREE OLD MAIDS IN HAWAII. By Ellen B. Maxwell. pp. 394. \$1.50.
THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY. By John McDowell Leavitt, D. D., LL. D. pp. 391. \$1.50.
NATURE AND CHRIST. By Joseph A. Beet, D. D. pp. 184. 75 cents.

Oxford University Press. Fifth Ave., New York.
TEACHER'S BIBLE. No. 0865½ X. \$10.00.

Fleming H. Revell Co. New York.
THROUGH EGYPT TO PALESTINE. By Lee S. Smith. pp. 225. \$1.25.
HOW THE CHILDREN RAISED THE WIND. By Edna Lyall. pp. 65. 50 cents.
THE HOLY SPIRIT IN THE NEW TESTAMENT. By William C. Scofield. pp. 302. \$1.00.
EVOLUTION OR CREATION. By Prof. L. T. Townsend, D. D. pp. 318. \$1.25.
TYNE FOLK. By Joseph Parker. pp. 200. 75 cents.

J. B. Lippincott Co. Philadelphia.
A LONELY MAID. By Mrs. Hungerford ("The Duchess"). pp. 262. \$1.00.
HEAVY ODDS. By Marcus Clarke. pp. 380. \$1.00.

American Baptist Publication Society. Philadelphia.
THE HATHAWAYS' SISTER. By Anne K. Benedict. pp. 204. 75 cents.

Curtis and Jennings. Cincinnati.
A STORY OF MADEIRA. By Della Dimmitt. pp. 125. 60 cents.

PAPER COVERS.

Directors of the Old South Work. Boston.
Leaflet No. 66. WINTHROP'S "LITTLE SPEECH ON LIBERTY"; No. 68. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TEA. By Thomas Hutchinson. No. 70. DEBATE ON THE SUFFRAGE IN CONGRESS; No. 72. THE DUTCH DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Each 5 cents.

Rev. J. L. Hill. Salem.
THE SCHOLAR'S LARGER LIFE. Commencement Address Delivered at Washburn College. By Rev. J. L. Hill.

Longmans, Green & Co. New York.
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A TRUTH. By Edna Lyall. pp. 112. 30 cents.

B. R. Tucker. New York.
PRUDHON AND HIS "BANK OF THE PEOPLE." By Chas. A. Dana.

Johns Hopkins Press. Baltimore.
HISTORY OF TAXATION IN CONNECTICUT. By Frederick R. Jones. pp. 70. 50 cents.

MAGAZINES.

September. TRAVEL.—FANSY—AMERICAN MAGAZINE OF CIVICS.—GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.—BOOKMAN (English).—AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY.—MUSIC—HEALTH CULTURE.—LEND A HAND.
October. THE QUIVER.

News from the Churches

Meetings to Come.

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING. Pilgrim Hall, Sept. 23, 10 A. M. Address, Hon. Jonathan A. Lane. Subject, Impressions of a Pilgrim in Old England.

ESSEX NORTH BRANCH. W. B. M., semi-annual meeting at Union Church, Haverhill, Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 10 15 A. M. Basket lunch.

WORCESTER SOUTH CONFERENCE. Sutton, Oct. 28.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETING. under the auspices of the Woman's Board of Missions in Florida Hall, Congregational House, every Friday at 11 o'clock A. M.

A. B. C. F. M.'S EIGHTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held in Toledo, O., in the First Congregational Church, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., and closing Friday, Oct. 9. Free entertainment will be given to officers of the Board and their wives, missionaries of the Board, corporate members and their wives, officers of the Women's Boards, Professors and students of our theological seminaries, and officers of the Congregational benevolent societies.

The Eastern, Central and Western Traffic Associations have granted a rate of one and a third fare to those attending the meeting. To secure this rate the purchaser will pay full fare going to Toledo, and must also for and secure a certificate from the agent that full fare was paid to that point. This certificate will be used by a special agent of the associations at the place of meeting, and will then entitle the holder to purchase a return ticket at one-third the usual rate.

FALL STATE MEETINGS.

Oregon,	Portland,	Tuesday, Sept. 29.
Wisconsin,	Antigo,	Tuesday, Sept. 29.
Wyoming,	Wheatland,	Sept. 29.
Idaho,	Boise,	Oct. 1.
New Mexico,	Albuquerque,	Oct. 1.
Utah,	Sacramento,	Tuesday, Oct. 6.
California,	Denver,	Tuesday, Oct. 6.
Colorado,	Claremont,	Tuesday, Oct. 13.
California, South'n,	Harvard,	Monday, Oct. 19.
Nebraska,	Shelby,	Wednesday, Nov. 11.
Alabama,	Shelby,	Wednesday, Nov. 11.
Connecticut Conf.,	Winsted,	Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Benevolent Societies.

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY is represented in Massachusetts by the **M. M. A. B. S.** SETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 3 Congregational House, Rev. Joshua Colt, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION. Room No. 22, Congregational House. Office hours, 3 to 5. Annual membership \$1.00. Life membership \$20.00. Contributions solicited. Miss Annie C. Bridgman, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS. Congregational House, No. 1 Somerset Street, Boston. Frank H. Wiggin, Assistant Treasurer; Charles E. Swift, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, 121 Bible House; in Chicago, 181 La Salle St.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS. Rooms 1 and 2 Congregational House. Miss Ellen Carruth, Treasurer; Miss Abbie B. Child, Home Secretary.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION. Bible House, New York. Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational, at the South and in the West among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 31 Congregational House; Chicago office, 181 La Salle Street; Cleveland office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer, 108 Bible House, New York City.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY. Church and Parsonage Building. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D. D., Secretary; H. O. Pinneo, Treasurer, 59 Bible House, New York; Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston, Field Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY. (Including work of former New West Commission.) Aids four hundred students for the ministry, eight home missionary colleges, twenty academies in the West and South, ten free Christian schools in Utah and New Mexico. S. F. Wilkins, Treasurer. Offices, 19 Congregational House, Boston, 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Address, 10 Congregational House, Boston.

LONG SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY. Contributions used only for missionary work. Rev. George M. Boynton, D. D., Secretary; W. A. Duane, Ph. D., Field Secretary; E. Lawrence Barnard, Treasurer, Congregational House, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF MINISTERIAL AID. Treasurer, Mr. Arthur G. Stanwood, 701 Sears Building, Boston. Address applications to Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D., Congregational Library, 1 Somerset Street, Boston.

MINISTERIAL RELIEF. In order to afford a little timely aid to aged and disabled home and foreign missionaries and ministers and their families, the committee of the National Council asks from each church one splendid offering for its permanent invested fund. It also invites generous individual gifts. For fuller information see Minutes of National Council, 1892, and Year-Book, 1893, page 62. Secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, New Haven, Ct.; Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Ct. *Form of a bequest:* I bequeath to the Trustees of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States (a body corporate chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut) (here insert the bequest), to be used for the purpose of Ministerial Relief, as provided in the resolution of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States at its session held in Chicago in October, 1899.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUPPLY. established by the Massachusetts General Association, offers its services to churches desiring pastors or pulpits. Careful attention is given to applications from without the State. Room 22, Congregational House, Boston. Rev. Charles B. Rice, Secy.

THE BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY. organized 1827. Chapel and reading-room, 287 Hanover St., Boston. Open day and evening. Sailors and landmen welcome. Daily prayer meeting, 11 A. M. Bible study, 3 P. M. Sunday services, usual hours. Meetings every evening except Saturday. Branch mission, Vineyard Haven, is a Congregational society and appeals to all Congregational churches for support. Send donations of money to B. S. Snow, Corresponding Secretary, Room 22, Congregational House, Boston. Send clothing, comfort bags, reading, etc., to Capt. S. S. Nickerson, chaplain, 287 Hanover St. Requests should read: "I give and bequeath to the Boston Seaman's Friend Society the sum of \$—, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said society." Rev. Alexander McKensie, D. D., President; George Gould, Treasurer.

PASSING COMMENT ON THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

We commend the book club idea of the St. Louis Ministers' Meeting to pastors of limited means in cities lacking theological libraries.

The arrangements, subjects and membership of a Maine association of ministers com-

bine so as to result in profitable occasions at every meeting.

Despite the calamities of the past and the present outlook, that New England church is redoubtable enough in spirit to have completed a century with prosperity.

To find no abatement, but rather the fruits of growth so evident after the summer's respite must have been a large incentive to that Massachusetts pastor to resume his place.

Four pastors in a Connecticut church averaging twenty-five years each, followed by thirteen averaging about five years each suggest the trend of the pastoral period as to length.

The Kansas pastor, who, by spending a half-day each week in the public schools, identifies himself with the cause of education and gets in touch with the school life of his young parishioners, will reap a choice harvest.

Boston does not claim all the credit of working up permanent interest in suburban Congregationalism. A large Interior city, already a stronghold, adds to its stability by planting a new enterprise in a growing quarter.

It must be hard for the Washington H. M. S. to meet the needs of neglected communities with an empty treasury. Those consecrated laborers who respond to the mute appeal with no prospect of financial compensation are laying up heavenly treasure.

Twenty years is a pastorate of rare length in the West. That minister in Minnesota must be gratified at the place his two decades of service have won for him in the hearts of his people, who give liberally out of deep poverty rather than let him go. May such instances of mutual devotion multiply.

THE MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION.

After an interval of nineteen years the churches gathered again in the beautiful city of State institutions and colleges, Faribault, Sept. 15-17. Frequent showers fell at the opening of the association, prophetic of the larger blessings which came upon the members of the forty-first annual meeting. This is one of our oldest and most influential churches, graciously presided over by our host, Rev. G. S. Ricker. For the first time in the history of the association it elected a moderator at the close of last year's meeting, who has co-operated with the business committee in preparing the program. The plan is well pleasing to the churches. Rev. G. E. Soper of Alexandria took the helm and at once started the business well on its way. The moderator gave an opening address on Our Opportunity, emphasizing especially the far-reaching results of the home missionaries' self-sacrificing work in the northern part of the State. Rev. D. W. Cram of Staples was elected scribe and Rev. H. A. Riser of St. Paul assistant.

Prof. George Huntington gave a clear, helpful paper on The Congregational Idea. He was followed by Rev. C. H. Patton on The Opportunity of Congregationalism in Minnesota—a strong plea for the adaptation of our polity to the conditions in the northern half of the State, God's vast tree farm so rich in resources and possibility and rapidly filling up with people. Although our churches are well planted on the frontier, still, if we wish to keep up with the tidal wave, we must have more men and money for this important region.

The sermon was preached by Rev. T. M. Edmunds of Brainerd, and was an earnest and comprehensive plea for intelligent, discriminating love, which will insist on thorough preparation for the ministry and a scientific study of the fields. It will also prompt to that self-sacrifice abounding in knowledge and discernment. Following the sermon Judge Mott gave the address of welcome and Hon. D. C. Bell responded.

On Wednesday morning the first matter was the reports of committees on Carleton College and Windom Institute. Urgent appeals were heard, especially in behalf of Win-

dom, that every church in the State make some offering before the close of the year. Both these institutions are suffering from the financial stress, but each has an enlarged attendance and the work, both preparatory and collegiate, is of a high order. Members of the faculty are giving one-quarter of their salary this year to Carleton College for the purpose of meeting the financial obligations. The last half of the morning was devoted to Christian Endeavor work. Mr. H. T. McBride gave a helpful paper on the devotional phase and Miss C. E. Holbrook spoke on practical work for Endeavorers—a suggestive address.

Wednesday afternoon saw the house crowded to hear the work of our State H. M. S. Supt. J. H. Morley gave his annual report, showing total receipts for the year of \$6,543, of which the Woman's Union gave \$2,566. Mrs. Joseph Ward of Yankton, S. D., gave an inspiring address on Home Missions, and stirring appeals were made by missionaries on the field, especially for money to man the opening work in northern Minnesota.

A mass meeting was held in the Opera House in the evening, at which Miss Bie spoke in behalf of Fisk University. Dr. L. H. Cobb made a felicitous speech on the Meeting House and the Millennium. The Present Situation in Japan was placed before the audience in a masterful and impressive manner by Rev. G. E. Albrecht of Kyoto. This was one of the strongest addresses of the three days' meeting. Mr. Albrecht had a live subject and he spoke words that found a deep response in his audience.

The last day of the association opened with a report of the Bible school work by Rev. R. P. Herrick, the State superintendent. The work is being pushed vigorously throughout the State, and the manifold agencies employed by this society are yielding excellent results. In April of this year the business department opened a branch in Minneapolis, the net profits from sales to go toward the extension of missionary schools.

Prof. A. H. Pearson gave a carefully prepared paper on The Pedagogical Aim in Bible Study, followed by an illustration of Bible Study from the Twenty-third Psalm by Dr. G. R. Merrill. This was perhaps the most helpful hour of the association in stimulating Bible study. Four things were emphasized—material, organization, study and teaching. Minnesota is much interested in the Ministerial Aid Fund, and after listening to Dr. N. H. Whittlesey a resolution was passed that every church in the State be urged to place this society on its schedule of benevolences.

Christian Citizenship had a prominent place on the program of the last afternoon. Rev. H. H. Hart spoke on the general topic and Harrington Board gave an address on The Message of the Church to the Citizen. The excellent work and hopeful results of the Good Citizenship League of Minneapolis gave good cheer to the churches, and in some of the smaller cities earnest Christian men are organizing themselves against machine politics. Dr. J. E. Roy spoke for the A. M. A. At the closing session Rev. George D. Black gave a searching address on The Modern Spirit, and Dr. D. N. Beach followed with a most impressive address on Acquaintance With Christ.

The woman's home and foreign missionary societies held some of their meetings jointly with the association and in part by themselves. Their work for the year has been especially efficient in the face of hard times. Their receipts for the home land societies have been over \$5,000. Foreign missionary receipts \$5,900. Other features which made the meeting helpful were the carriage drive among the six literary and State institutions, and the central social feature, the banquet on Wednesday evening. The refreshments were delicate and generous, served by the Ladies' Social Society of the church. The after-dinner speeches were unreportable. A nomination for corporate membership in the Ameri-

can Board the following were named: W. H. Laird, Esq., and Miss Margaret J. Evans if eligible; if not, F. W. Anderson, Esq.

The association meets next year in the western part of the State at Montevideo with Prof. Horace Goodhue of Carleton College as moderator and Rev. J. A. Stemen of Minneapolis as preacher. The meeting adopted strong resolutions in protest of the lynching which recently took place at Glencoe in this State. A recommendation was also adopted for a petition to the coming legislature in favor of submitting to the people the matter of county option in temperance. The music furnished by children of the public schools and the institution for the blind was a delightful feature.

The distinctive characteristics left upon the 200 delegates were deep, spiritual hungering, thorough co-operation, wise discernment, loving adaptation and an undaunted purpose to move forward and possess Minnesota for Christ.

J. A. S.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Bangor.

The seminary year opened Sept. 3 most favorably, the Juniors numbering 18, Middlers 15, Seniors 15 and one special student.—The Students' Association has elected E. H. Newcomb, '97, president, and J. F. Scott, '99, secretary, for the ensuing year.—The students report an enjoyable summer in their various fields under the Maine Missionary Society.—A reception was given to the Junior Class last Friday evening at the home of Professor Denio.

Andover.

The seminary opened on Sept. 16. Twenty-one new students are registered, 18 as Juniors and three as Seniors. They come from Harvard, Amherst, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Berea, Doane, Oberlin and the French-American College of Springfield.—This year marks the beginning of Professor Harris's service as president of the faculty and of Professor Churchill's as Bartlett professor of sacred rhetoric.

Oberlin.

The term begins the 23d of the month. The opening lecture will be given by President Fairchild Thursday morning. Council Hall has received more than the usual summer renovation. The newly decorated parlor and the refurnished reading room are very attractive.—Prof. G. F. Wright spent two weeks during the vacation lecturing at Lakeside, O. He has also been in Buffalo, has addressed the Oberlin alumni at Omaha and has been geologizing in southern Iowa. Professor Currier spent a part of the summer at Bay View, Mich., and has since then taken charge of the First Church during Dr. Brand's vacation. Professor Bosworth spent his summer at Elgin and Lake Geneva, Ill., at the latter place delivering a course of lectures before the Secretarial Institute of the Y. M. C. A. Professor Swing has been at Lake Bluff, Ill.

Chicago.

Considering the times, the seminary opens auspiciously with about 150 students, of whom 50 are in the foreign departments.—The subject of the conference last Thursday afternoon was The Duty of Educated Men to Study the Social Condition of the Industrial Classes. An address was given by Mrs. Florence Kelly, factory inspector of Illinois.—Mr. A. N. Fox, instructor in the German department, has returned from the University of Halle, where he spent the summer. Prof. C. A. Paeth devoted most of the vacation to a visitation of our German Congregational churches in the interior and on the Pacific Coast. Professor Kisberg of the Swedish department, during his connection of 11 years with the seminary, has traveled more extensively in the United States than any other member of the faculty through his annual missionary journeys among the Swedes.

CONFERENCES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

VT.—An exceedingly interesting meeting of the Windham County Conference was held in Marlboro, Sept. 9, 10. Every pastor of the conference save one was present, and a large representation from the laity. The reports showed a hopeful condition. Papers on Sunday School, Temperance and C. E. Work were presented. Timeliness in Christian Enterprise was also considered. The prayer half-hours were a prominent feature. Home and foreign mission work were given much attention. Sec. C. H. Merrill and Mrs. Caswell of New York and Dr. Daniels and Miss Lamson of Boston were present.

10.—The semi-annual meeting of Denmark Association was held with the pastorless Eddyville

church, Sept. 15, 16. The associational sermon of Rev. F. N. White of Burlington was an able exposition of the law of service. Secretary Douglass's theme was The Currency Question as Related to Home Missions. His treatment was strictly non-partisan. Subjects of especial interest were: The Distinctive Place and Work of Our Denomination; What a Pastorless Church May Do; Has the Bible Lost Its Hold Upon the People? Parables and Fables of the Bible; Home and Its Rivals. There was also a symposium on Christ in Scripture, in Literature, in History and in Modern Preaching.

At the Webster City Association meeting at Iowa Falls, Sept. 15, 16, the topics discussed in a series of symposiums were: The Scriptures—In Civilization, in the Individual; The Ho'y Spirit—His Personality, Our Relation to Him; The Ideal Christian—Wrong Conceptions, Traits of Character; The Church—Its Significance, Its Responsibility, Its Hope. The associational sermon was by Rev. Edwin Ewell of Clarion. The last evening was given to the missionary women and the address of Secretary Douglass, concluding with a discussion of the Lord's Supper, followed by its observance.

KAN.—Southern Association met at Altoona, Sept. 10. The Distinctive Mission of a Christian Academy, Church Finances, The Comparative Importance of Pulpit and Pastoral Work, The Deaconess Idea Applied to Pastoral Problems, and the Y. P. S. C. E. were prominent topics. Supt. A. S. Bush spoke on The Bible and the Child, and Supt. L. P. Broad on Home Missions. Spiritually the meeting was one of the best.

CAL.—Sonoma Association held its autumn meeting in the beautiful new edifice at Guerneville, every church but one being represented. Supt. L. L. Wirt of the C. S. B. and P. S. and Rev. Messrs. John Kimball of The Pacific, J. C. Perkins of India and H. H. Wikoff, coast secretary of the C. C. B. S., each represented the interests committed to him. Guerneville is a lumber town, surrounded by rich farming land. The church, not yet two years old, is raising the money needed to secure a grant from the C. C. B. S.

CLUBS.

WA.—The Puget Sound Club met with Plymouth Church, Seattle, Sept. 9, with small attendance but a good degree of interest. Rev. W. H. Scudder, the new pastor of First Church, Tacoma, was the guest of the club and spoke on The Opportunities of Congregationalism Evidenced by Its History.

NEW ENGLAND.

Boston.

CHARLESTOWN.—Winthrop. Rev. C. R. Brown preached his farewell sermon last Sunday. Last week the church considered his resignation at a special meeting and, owing to Mr. Brown's reasons for his departure, voted to accept his request to be released. Last Monday the dismissing council closed the relations of pastor and people.

DORCHESTER.—Pilgrim.—The inaugural concert with the new organ was held last week. Soloists and a chorus assisted in the program, which was of high excellence throughout. The new instrument is of the most modern style and improvements, and its cost was about \$4,000.

NEPONSET.—Trinity began its fall church work by observing a week of prayer. The communion service has been changed to the afternoon. The social life of the church was started this week by the second annual church and parish reunion.

Massachusetts.

BROOKLINE.—Harvard. Rev. Renen Thomas, D. D., occupied his pulpit last Sunday, being the first since his return from Europe. The English papers report that he has had large and interested audiences in the City Temple, London, where he has been preaching during the summer.

MEDFORD.—Mystic. New carpets, cushions and newly frescoed walls and ceiling greeted the congregation Sunday morning, Sept. 6, as they entered their church building. The expenses have been largely met by the Ladies' Social Circle. The pastor, Rev. John Barstow, is preaching a series of sermons on The Ideal Worship of God's House.

NEWTON.—Center. Students of Atlanta University occupied the evening last Sunday and received a collection of over \$50. On the return of the pastor, Rev. E. M. Noyes, from his vacation, eight persons were found awaiting admission to membership.

GEORGETOWN.—Memorial. The Salvation Army made a two weeks' stay on the park in August, marked by a special interest, with a series of week night meetings addressed by neighboring ministers. Then an evangelist, Mrs. H. A. Walker, labored two weeks and 14 conversions were reported.

Through the instrumentality of Rev. W. M. Gay union meetings have been held. Last Sunday evening there were 250 persons at the first meeting in the town hall.

BROCKTON.—First. The corner stone of the elegant new meeting house in course of erection on the old Parish Green was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the afternoon of the 15th. Various documents of historical interest were deposited beneath the stone and an address was given by the pastor, Rev. Alan Hudson. The prayer was offered by Rev. Walcott Fay, who has supplied the church for several months. The building is to cost \$70,000, an amount which is entirely provided for.—Porter has met with a serious loss in the death of its senior deacon, Mr. G. C. Cary, who for 30 years has performed the duties of this office with rare fidelity. For more than 20 years he served the church as clerk and treasurer and for a still longer period led the singing in its prayer meetings.—Waldo. Rev. R. L. Rae, who has served this church since its organization last April, was on Tuesday evening of last week duly installed into the pastoral office. Rev. W. H. Albright of Boston preached the sermon. Rev. Mr. Rae was formerly assistant pastor of the Porter Church.

WEST BOYLSTON.—The church celebrated its centennial Sept. 15, a large number being present. Addresses were given by former pastors. The anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. A. Z. Conrad of Worcester, after which there was a roll call of the church. At preliminary exercises the preceding Sunday the pastor, Rev. J. C. Villiers, preached on The Gains and Losses of the Past Century. At union services in the evening Deacon E. B. Rice gave a historical address. This church, during its 100 years, has suffered at times by fire and lightning stroke, and now has the prospect of the site of its meeting house being flooded by the waters of the great metropolitan reservoir.

SOUTHWICK.—The exercises of the ordination and installation of Mr. H. O. Hannum last week Wednesday found a large congregation at the church. The candidate's paper was clearly and concisely presented with entire satisfaction to the council. Dr. P. S. Moxom preached the sermon. Mr. Hannum graduated from the University of Minnesota and studied at the Yale and Harvard divinity schools.

Maine.

AUBURN.—The Maine Ministers' Association held its fifth meeting in High Street Church, with good attendance. The expense of travel is borne equally by all attending and reduced rates are obtained. Prof. C. A. Briggs, D. D., was the principal speaker and made two addresses, one on Church Unity and a public evening address on The Biblical Doctrine of Redemption. Supper and social exercises occupied the time between the afternoon and evening meetings, with many short, bright speeches. This organization, which meets three times a year and includes ministers of all denominations, seems to grow in interest and helpfulness.

CARIBOU.—Gen. O. O. Howard, who has been speaking through the State on politics, spent last week Sunday here and gave an evening address. Veterans from all the region came to hear him, and the edifice could not hold all who wished to see and hear this Christian soldier.

THOMASTON.—Electric lights have been introduced into the house of worship, and the event was celebrated by a supper in the vestry and gathering of earned dollars by the ladies, who have been making an effort this summer.

BROWNVILLE.—The congregation was much interested in the recent sermons of Dr. J. E. Adams, and especially the discourse of the evening on Changes in the Church During My Personal Experience.

LEWISTON.—Pine Street. The pastor, Rev. G. M. Howe, has organized a class of young men, who will study under his leadership the Sunday school lessons in connection with topics of the day.

New Hampshire.

MEREDITH.—Spiritual interest has been quietly but steadily rising since last winter, especially since evangelistic services last May by Rev. Ralph Gillam. A midweek Bible study class is a new promising feature of the work. The Sunday evening service is also growing in gradual favor. Rev. R. T. Osgood is pastor.

NORTH WEARE.—The new members added at the last communion afford cause for great encouragement. A deep religious interest is everywhere manifest and the outlook seems more promising than for a long time.

MARLBORO.—A legacy of \$2,000 has been left the church by the will of the late James S. Nason, which with the amount received from three other donors makes a total of \$12,000 received within the past four years.

MANCHESTER.—*First.* Following the late city centennial the pastor, Rev. T. E. Clapp, on Sept. 13 preached a timely and stirring sermon on The Beginning of Another Fifty Years of Life as a City.

Vermont.

SPRINGFIELD.—Mr. O. S. Davis was ordained Sept. 14 as pastor of this church. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College and Hartford Seminary and has studied abroad two years. Rev. M. D. Bisbee preached the sermon.

Rev. Allen Hayes, D.D., has closed his summer work at Hartland.—Mr. G. H. Wright of Andover has finished preaching in Warner.—Mr. E. C. Gillette has ended his period of work in Westmore.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE.—*Edgewood.* Circulars are out with handsome half-tone pictures of the church building that is to be, and the statement of facts on which the appeal to the churches of the State is made. One dollar from each Congregational family, with an equal amount from individuals, will give the church \$10,000, just doubling the sum it has been able to secure by its own efforts. The community especially needs the help of the church. Rev. D. T. Torrey, the pastor, has been with the church all summer.—*North.* The resignation of Rev. F. H. Decker was read Sept. 6. Although on the way to recovery Mr. Decker does not feel ready for the full work of the pastorate.—*Central.* The assistant pastor, Mr. J. J. Walker, has resigned with the intention of further study at Harvard University.—*Edgewood Temple's* vestry was beautifully decorated with golden-rod and barberries in honor of the coming of Rev. E. T. Root and his family Sept. 16. Music, recitations and refreshments made up the program, while the warm welcome of a large company manifested the interest of the people in the new and hopeful outlook for the church.

TIVERTON.—*Amicable.* The church celebrated its 150th anniversary, Sept. 16, with services afternoon and evening. Addresses by former pastors, a historical paper by Rev. Samuel Ross, the present pastor, greetings by neighboring ministers and a sermon by Rev. Wallace Nutting, besides special music, commemorated the event. In the historical paper it was stated that the former building was used as a soldiers' barracks in the Revolution. To repair the damages of that time the General Assembly granted permission to hold a lottery to obtain the \$1,500 needed. In 1844 the Revolutionary structure was abandoned and the present meeting house was built in 1846. Eighteen pastors have ministered during the century and a half.

NEWPORT.—*Union.* The 28th anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Mahlon Van Horne occurred Sept. 6. Special services in the afternoon commemorated the occasion.

Connecticut.

WILLINGTON.—The church edifice has been newly frescoed and painted inside and out, a new ceiling put in and a general renovation made. Services of rededication last week Sunday were largely attended. An interesting history of the church was given. In the first hundred years the church had but four pastors against 13 in the following 68 years. The dedication sermon was by Rev. A. J. McLeod of Stafford Springs, and the exercises were followed by the communion. This is the fourth dedication the church has had during its existence.

PLANTSVILLE.—A committee was recently appointed to report a plan for the organization of a Young Men's Sunday Evening Club. Meetings have been held since, and plans are under way for an organization that shall be a power for good in the vicinity.

NEW HAVEN.—The concluding open air service on the steps of the Center meeting house, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., was held a week ago Sunday evening.—*Howard Avenue.* Evening services have been resumed.

HADDAM.—Rev. E. E. Lewis is doing double duty for a few weeks, preaching for his own church in the morning and for the Baptists in the afternoon during the absence of the pastor on his vacation.

OXFORD.—General repairs are to be made on the church building, including painting inside and out, new frescoing and a general redecoration of the interior.

The church in West Suffield has raised \$60 for the Armenian sufferers.

MIDDLE STATES.

New York.

SCHENECTADY.—Rev. C. A. Alden, the pastor, announces that his resignation is absolute. It takes effect Jan. 1 next.

New Jersey.

PARK RIDGE.—After six years' service as an ordained minister the pastor now becomes a student

at Union Seminary. This will not sever his relations with the church, however. The church is enjoying a series of special services conducted by the blind evangelist, Rev. Thomas Houston.

ELIZABETH.—A joint anniversary of the Y. P. and the Junior Endeavor Societies was held Sept. 13. One feature of the exercises was the graduation of six of the juniors into the older society.

THE SOUTH.

North Carolina.

ASHEBORO.—A new church of 14 members, five on confession, was organized Sept. 12. 13. The sermon was preached by Rev. A. W. Curtis. Rev. E. W. Stratton, A. M. A. pastor of the church at High Point, has charge of this new work.

THE INTERIOR.

Illinois.

CHICAGO.—The pulpits are nearly all filled again as usual.—*Puritan.* During the seminary vacation 25 new members were received to the church.—*Grace.* The reports at the annual meeting this month show a prosperous condition. The change of time for this yearly gathering is considered a benefit.—The committee of the Interior of the C. S. S. and P. S. gave Mr. J. H. Tewksbury a parting lunch at the Union League Club last Friday, where after a pleasant hour a resolution was passed expressing sorrow at the withdrawal of Mr. Tewksbury, for the past nine years manager of this branch of the society, to occupy a larger field at Boston, and extending to him the affection and best wishes of the committee. A hearty welcome was also given Mr. Brown, who comes from Boston as Mr. Tewksbury's successor.

Michigan.

DETROIT.—*Boulevard.* This new chapel was dedicated a week ago Sunday. Rev. Morgan Wood preached the morning sermon and Dr. Nehemiah Boynton the dedicatory sermon. The service of the evening was devoted to Sunday school work largely. The building cost \$1,825 and was consecrated without debt. Of the total sum \$530 were received at the afternoon service. The location of the chapel is exceptionally favorable.

ALMONT.—The resignation of Rev. Edwin F. Norton was withdrawn at the unanimous request of church and society.

CONKLIN.—*Plymouth* laid the corner stone of a meeting house Sept. 15, to cost \$1,200. Rev. John Stapleton is pastor.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE.—*The Scandinavian* has purchased a lot and will build as soon as money can be raised. Services have been held for five years in a hall over a saloon. Rev. J. M. Westlund has just resigned to return to his native country. The church is in good condition and accomplishes efficient work.—*Plymouth.* The Sunday Evening Club opened its fourth season auspiciously Sept. 6. The club also manages the Plymouth Popular Lecture Course, now in its 10th year. Lieutenant Peary, Booker Washington, Camilla Urso, Hamilton Mabie and Dr. Hillis, Professor Swing's successor, are already on the list for the coming winter.

THE WEST.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS.—In connection with the Ministers' Meeting, which resumed its sessions Sept. 7, a Book Club has been organized, whose sole officer is a secretary and treasurer. The initiation fee and annual dues are each \$1. The secretary purchases as they come from the press the best new books of interest to ministers. The members draw the books for two weeks with privilege of renewal. At the close of the year's meetings in June the books are sold at auction to the members. Last year 50 volumes were placed upon the table. By this means a good number of the current books are placed before every Congregational minister in the city.

NEOSHO.—This church has made marked progress during the past year under the pastorate of Rev.

Continued on page 461.

Fall Medicine

Is fully as important and beneficial as a ring medicine, for at this season there is great danger to health in the varying temperature, cold storms, malarial germs and prevalence of fevers and other diseases. Danger may be avoided by taking

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills assist Digestion and cure Constipation. 25 cents.



RUSH SEATS.

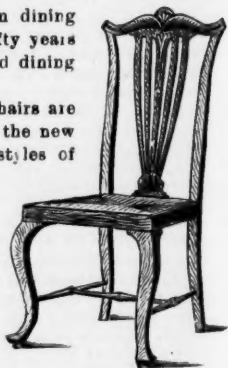
There is a great demand on all sides for rush seats on dining chairs. It is a revival of the fashion of a hundred and fifty years ago, when every great manor house had its guest rooms and dining room furnished in this style.

Few fashions are more picturesque, and certainly no chairs are more comfortable for an erect seat. We have entered into the new revival in no uncertain way, and show twenty leading styles of frames finished with woven rush seats.

High backs and square backs, flat and dished seats, round and square legs, with heavy or light framing, and in all styles of decoration, we make a most attractive display of these rush dining chairs for this week.

Some of the frames have marquetry borders and panels, some are more elaborately inlaid, and some are artistically painted in the old-fashioned style.

Our prices are unusually low on these chairs.



JUST ISSUED.—General Catalogues for 1896-97. Square octavo, 256 pp., 300 illustrations. Sent to any address on receipt of five 2-cent stamps for postage.

PAINE FURNITURE CO.,
48 CANAL STREET, BOSTON.

SAVE YOUR CHILD.

Mark How Thin, Pale, Nervous
and Puny the Little One Is.

How You Can Make It Well and Vigorous.
Words of Wisdom by a Well-
Known Physician.

A well-known physician writes a very interesting article in regard to what to give children, especially weak, nervous and run-down children, in order to make them strong, vigorous and well.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hallows, says this writer, of Peckham Street, Globe Village, Fall River, Mass., thank Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for restoring the health and probably preserving the life of their little son, who, almost from infancy, was troubled with indigestion and nervous troubles. An attending physician, who was called, advised the parents to give the child such medicine as seemed best fitted to such a condition. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy was recommended.

The taking of a few bottles of Dr. Greene's Nervura effected a cure, and the little one is healthy today, enjoying play with the other children. Mr. and Mrs. Hallows say they must give the credit of the cure to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.



EVERETT HALLOWS.

What a change! The sickly child transformed into a happy, hearty, robust little one; and by the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura, the great nerve and blood remedy. This medicine has proved a blessing to thousands of boys and girls throughout the world by giving them sound health and vigorous strength. Children who use it have less sickness, better health, better growth, and longer and more vigorous lives. It is purely vegetable and harmless, and parents should give it to every child who is not in perfect health. The discoverer of this wonderful remedy is the celebrated physician, Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., who allows all who wish to consult him personally or by letter, free of charge.

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EVERYTHING FOR FARM GARDEN AND LAWN
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47 to 54 North Market St. BOSTON, MASS.
PLEASE MENTION THIS PUBLICATION

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The improvement to be expected in the general merchandise movement with the advent of the fall season, is apparent, although to a less degree than would be the case if conditions were entirely normal. The increase in the movement of goods now witnessed reflects the actual necessities of people rather than any confident buying. While the extent of the silver craze remains so uncertain, merchants will reduce their operations to the minimum, content with running along in a hand-to-mouth way. Consequently, it is the generally accepted idea that not much real, substantial improvement will come into the general trade situation until after the election.

As it is, the fall consumption of merchandise is reducing the surplus stocks of cotton goods and inspiring fair purchases of wool by manufacturers. The movement of seasonable fabrics is good, all things considered, although prices leave something to be desired. In the iron and steel industries the more confident tone still prevails and values are firmer than they have been for months. Iron men are looking for a revival in the demand for their staple, which shall advance prices several points.

At the principal centers a brisk movement in dry-goods, boots, shoes, hats and hardware is reported. The South is in fairly good shape, because of the rapidity with which the cotton crop is being marketed. While monetary conditions are less stringent than they were, rates are nevertheless high, and banks are not anxious to extend accommodations beyond their own customers. Commercial paper is not plenty for this time of the year, and must be first-class in quality to find sale. The continued gold imports inspire confidence, of course, but the large shipments of currency to Interior points to move the crops have prevented the influx of gold from exerting that softening influence on money rates that it would have had but for the shipments of funds to move the crops.

Collections continue poor, which is perhaps as unfavorable a feature as any in the general situation. In the stock market the temper of speculation is still bullish, but in the absence of outside buying the bull leaders can only carry prices up to a certain level. For this reason the market is called a purchase on declines and a sale on strong spots.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ENOCH PRATT.

One of the many New Englanders who have gone South, prospered and blessed that section of the country died in Baltimore, Md., last week. Enoch Pratt, banker, merchant and philanthropist, was born in North Middleboro, Mass., educated in the public schools, and trained in business affairs in Boston. In 1831 he went to Baltimore, began a career as a hardware merchant, and in time became a bank president and railway director. In 1882 he gave to the city of Baltimore a public library costing more than \$1,000,000. No good cause in Baltimore or Maryland failed to receive his generous support.

NOTEWORTHY FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

Annual Congress of the National Prison Association, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26-30.
Massachusetts Sunday School Association, Northampton, Oct. 6, 7.
American Board, Toledo, O., Oct. 6-9.
14th Annual Conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Oct. 14-16.
American Missionary Association, Boston, Mass., Oct. 20-22.
Convention of the Open and Institutional Church League, Hartford, Ct., Oct. 20, 21.
Woman's Home Missionary Association, Annual Meeting, Boston, Oct. 22.
International Convention of Christian Workers, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 5-11.
National W. C. T. U. Convention, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 13-18.

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Take **Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

It supplies the needed food for the brain and nerves and makes exertion easy.



Fifty Years Ago.

This is the cradle in which there grew
That thought of a philanthropic brain;
A remedy that would make life new
For the multitudes that were racked
with pain.
'Twas sarsaparilla, as made, you know
By Ayer, some 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

was in its infancy half a century ago. To-day it doth "bestride the narrow world like a colossus." What is the secret of its power? Its cures! The number of them! The wonder of them! Imitators have followed it from the beginning of its success. They are still behind it. Wearing the only medal granted to sarsaparilla in the World's Fair of 1893, it points proudly to its record. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

7 PER CENT. NET.

First Mortgage Loans on Improved Farms
in the Wonderfully Fertile
Red River Valley

and in North Dakota and Minnesota. 20 years of experience in the business, and an actual residence of over 8 years in the Red River Valley and of over 22 in Minnesota and North Dakota. A personal knowledge of lands and values. Loans only made to industrious, thrifty farmers, on well improved farms. I give my personal supervision to the business. Loans made in your name and interest coupon-notes and mortgages and applications sent to you and held by you. Interest collected by me and forwarded to you by New York Check. Funds now earning you only 2, 3, or 4 per cent. in Savings Banks will here earn you 7 per cent.—about doubling your income. Remit funds for investment by New York or Boston Draft, or by personal check payable to my order. Address

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ONE stove or furnace does the work of TWO. Drop postal for proofs from prominent men.
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WEEKLY REGISTER.

Calls.

ALGER, Frank G., formerly of Oneida, Ill., accepts call to Blackstone, Mass.
 BOSWORTH, Uriah C., Huntsburgh, O., to Chester and Kirtland. Accepts, with residence at Kirtland.
 BRIMACOMBE, Geo. (Meth.), to Wautoma and Springwater, Wis. Accepts.
 BROWN, Oliver, W. Grover, Vt., to Andover, Ct. Accepts.
 CALKINS, Wolcott, formerly of Elliot Ch., Newton, Mass., to supply six months or longer at Clyde Ch., Kansas City, Mo.
 COLE, H. Hammond, to the permanent pastorate at Weaver's, Cal., where he has supplied for a year.
 CUNNINGHAM, John T., Lakeland, Minn., to Randall. Accepts.
 DUFF, Ralph J., Georgetown, Ont., to St. Clair, Mich. Accepts.
 DUNN MORE, H. Chas., Garnett, Kan., to Barrie, Ont.
 EDMUNDS, John S., Oxford, Mich., to Chelsea. Accepts.
 HELMUTH, Jos. W., Genoa Junction, Wis., and Richmond, Ill., to Hartland, Wis.
 HURD, Alva A., Vancouver, Wn., to the Presbyterian churches at Springwater, Ore. Accepts.
 JONES, Richard, Highland, S. D., will supply at Wheeler and Bartholomew instead of at Worthing.
 KILBURN, Wm., Grand Rapids, Wis., to S. Kaukauna. Accepts.
 MORSE, Morris W., Chicago Sem., accepts call to serve a year at Crete, Neb.
 RIGGS, Geo. W., to remain another year at Edmore and six Lakes, Mich.
 SHANNON, Wm. H., Salem, Mich., to Wayne for a year. Accepts.
 THOMAS, John A., Efield, Wis., to Friendship and Quincy. Accepts.
 TUCKER, Owen E., Reno, Neb., to Red Cloud. Accepts.
 UNSPEID, Owen, recently appointed to preach by Southern Assoc., Kan., to Longton. Accepts.
 WALKER, Wm. H., Chelsea, Mich., to First Ch., Emporia, Kan. Accepts.
 WILLARD, Walter W., Chicago, Ill., to First Ch., Moline, Mo. Accepts.
 WILLIAMS, Mark W., to Hiramwood, Wis. Accepts.

Ordinations and Installations.

DAVIS, Ozora S., of First Ch., Springfield Vt., Sept. 14 sermon, Prof. A. D. Bisbee; other parts, Rev. Messrs. H. L. Hall, J. A. Leach, E. F. Blake.
 HANNUM, Harry O., of and at Southwick, Mass., Sept. 16, sermon, Rev. P. S. Moxon; other parts, Rev. Messrs. F. L. Garfield, D. L. Keppe, L. H. Blake, F. L. Goodspeed.
 MCKINLEY, Chas. E., Union Ch., Rockville, Ct. Sermon, Rev. E. B. Webb, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Messrs. A. P. Wedge, W. J. Yates, F. R. Waino, S. D. Barnes, D. D., C. H. Daniels, D. D.
 RAE, Robt. L., of Waldo Ch., Brockton, Mass., Sept. 15, Sermon, Rev. W. H. Albright, D. D.

Resignations.

DECKER, Frank H., North Ch., Providence, R. I.
 HAYWARD, John S., Benson, Minn., not resigned.
 HELMUTH, Jos. W., Genoa Junction, Wis., and Richmond, Ill.
 JACKMAN, Geo. W., Bloomington and Blake's Prairie, Wis.
 LATHAM, Ernest R., Fort Dodge, Io.
 REED, Wm. E., First Ch., Dallas, Tex., to become missionary to Ecuador. Resignation will take effect Nov. 21.
 TAYLOR, Horace J., Fidalgo City and Rosario, Wn., to take up H. M. work in Ohio.
 WEBSTER, Franklin G., Oswego Falls, N. Y., withdraws resignation until April 1.
 WESTLUND, J. M., Swedish Ch., Milwaukee, Wis., to return to Sweden.

Dismissals.

BROWN, Chas. R., Waltham Ch., Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 21.
 JUBB, W. Walker, Central Ch., Fall River, Mass., Sept. 16.

Churches Organized.

ASHEBORO, N. C., 12 Sept., 14 members. Rev. E. W. Stratton of High Point is in charge.
 KRAIGERS, Minn., org. and rec., 14 Sept., 18 members.
 LANTANA, Tenn., near Crossville, 23 June, 11 members.

Miscellaneous.

AMSDEN, Sam'l H., and wife, of Hooksett, N. H., while driving recently were thrown from the carriage and sustained severe injuries.
 ANDREWS, Chas. R., of Deering, Me., is supplying the recently formed church at S. Portland, Me.
 BACHELOR, Francis P., and wife, have received a purse of \$60 as a token of regard from the church in Hockanum, Ct.
 BARNARD, Isaac D., has accepted an invitation to continue as pastor at Altoona, Kan., for six months.
 BOURNE, Jas. K., has removed from Cleveland, O., to New Haven, Ct. He will supply pulpits if desired, and can be addressed at 123 Atwater Street.
 CUMMINGS, Henry, recently received from parishioners and other friends in Stratford, Vt., the gift of \$25.
 CURTIS, Walter W., and wife, of W. Stockbridge, Mass., celebrated their silver wedding Sept. 8, assisted by numerous friends, who left valuable gifts.
 DOOLITTLE, John B., and wife, on the 26th anniversary of their marriage were remembered with a purse of \$50 by their people in W. Suffield, Ct.
 HALLOCK, Leavitt H., recently of Tacoma, Wn., is at present supplying at Pilgrim Ch., Oakland, Cal.
 IVES, Joel S., of Stratford, Ct., was taken seriously ill while in Maine, and has been compelled to prolong his stay the farther beyond his original intention.
 MASON, Philip H., Rio, Col., has been invited to supply three months at New Ulm, Minn.
 WOOD, Abel S., of Maine, N. Y., recently sustained a partial sunstroke, but is recovering.

TICKETS for the Fitchburg Railroad Hoosac Tunnel excursion will be on sale at 250 Washington Street and Union Station, Causeway Street, Boston, on and after Sept. 23. Rate only \$2.

AS OF YORK.—One of the fads of the times is the revival of rush-seated dining chairs, and they are all the rage in the best houses today. They are certainly very comfortable, and nothing could be more picturesque. But the strongest argument in their favor is their very low price. They show some delightful patterns at Paine's on Canal Street this week.

ONLY the best is good enough. The best cost no more than the worst; especially in medicines. Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam sells for 35 and 75 cents a bottle, and there's none better at any price. Your local druggist sells it.

THE Fitchburg Railroad announces their annual popular New York excursion for Thursday, Oct. 1. Tickets only \$5 for the round trip, good going via Albany and the Hudson River steamers to New York and the Fall River Line to Boston.

WE would call attention to the fall opening of the millinery department of W. S. Rutler & Co., the announcement of which will be found in another column. This house has gained considerable reputation on account of its extensive and attractive millinery store and the display this season is fully up to their high standard.

THINK IT OVER.—Have you ever heard of a medicine with such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla? Don't you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, has proved, over and over again, that it has power to cure, even after all other remedies fail. If you have impure blood you may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that it will do you good.

HOOD'S PILLS assist digestion. 25 cents.

Guaranteed 25 Years.

With HOLMES & EDWARDS, Sterling Silver Inlaid

Spoons and forks you have a well furnished table.

A piece of solid silver is inlaid in the back of the bowl and handle before plating.



Patented.

See that the trade-mark is on each article.

E. STERLING INLAID HE.

For sale by all Jewelers.

The Holmes & Edwards Silver Co.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

New York Salesroom, 2 Maiden Lane, 2d door from Broadway.)

Fine Carpets and Oriental Rugs.

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FALL STOCK.

FRESH LOT OF

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For Catarrh
May-
Fever
and
Cold
in
Head

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure.
Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail.
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CURE
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THIS MOST WONDERFUL TREATMENT now within the reach of all.

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CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY.
658 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.
OPP. BOYLSTON ST.

Continued from page 458.

E. E. Flint. Expected home missionary aid was found unnecessary. The membership has been increased by 58 and the Sunday school numbers 150. A home department is successfully conducted. Two branches have been organized in the country. A commodious parsonage has been erected at a cost of \$1,550, and is wholly paid for except the loan of \$500 from the C. C. B. S. The benevolences have been largely increased, and aggressive work has been planned for the fall and winter.

Iowa.

CRESTON.—Rally Day was observed Sept. 13, and special music, handsome programs and elaborate decorations aided to make it a success. The morning address of the pastor, Rev. D. P. Breed, was an outlook upon the proposed work for the coming season. A men's club of 40 members has recently been organized and issues a rich program of social and public questions for its semi-monthly meetings. The tone of church life is progressive and inspiring.

WHITING.—During the three years' pastorate of Rev. G. H. Croker, just completed, the membership has increased from 69 to 191, of whom 88 are men; a house of worship has been erected and the church brought to self-support. This four year old enterprise was originally a branch of the Onawa church, and was served by the same minister. Mr. Croker is the first resident pastor.

Minnesota.

CAMPBELL.—Rev. R. F. Paxton has two churches under his care, some families represented living at a distance of twelve miles. He preaches at one church in the morning, teaches in the Sunday school, drives seven miles to the other church, preaches, returns to the first point to attend the C. E. meeting, conducts a singing service and preaches again. Campbell has paid \$300 this summer on its debt, but a balance remains of \$1,220. Interest is growing in all departments.

ELLSWORTH.—Through the aid of a student from Carleton College, who spent his vacation in religious work, Rev. W. J. Conard has been enabled to care for three churches with their Sunday schools and to conduct services at two new stations. Growth in all the schools is reported with five accessions to the churches.

MORRISTOWN.—This church, though yoked with Waterville and having no resident pastor, in the hope of eventually securing one has repaired its parsonage at a cost of \$200. Both churches have succeeded in supporting themselves for a year, though some of the burden falls upon the pastor.

FREEBORN.—Rev. Wilbur Flak, who has been here 20 years caring for two or three churches in the vicinity, has desired to leave, but the people will not consent, promising, even in their poverty, to raise as much as heretofore. His extended field makes long drives necessary.

EDGERTON.—The health of the pastor, Elijah Carter, was so poor in the spring that it was necessary to secure a student for the summer. It has now been partially restored and, as the student leaves, he will supply for the present, though giving less service than formerly.

MORRIS.—While the meeting house is undergoing repairs, the pastor takes his vacation. Considerable advance is reported during the year, a new organ having been secured and work developed in the surrounding country.

ROUND PRAIRIE.—The painting of the edifice, the erection of a meeting house at the out station Clarissa, with increasing interest in preaching services, are encouraging features.

PELICAN RAPIDS.—Rev. E. P. Crane accepts an invitation to remain another year, giving up services at West Dora where there will be no resident pastor for the present.

ST. PAUL.—*People's.* Miss Nellie Hanson has resigned her position as pastor's assistant to enter the State University, but will retain charge of the Gladstone mission school.

Kansas.

EMPORIA.—*First.* Activity has continued during the summer, though there has been no pastor. A reception was given Sept. 1 to students in the State Normal Institute. Mr. R. B. Guild of Chicago Seminary has supplied the pulpit acceptably for some weeks. The new pastor, Rev. W. H. Walker, began work Sept. 20.

BURLINGTON.—The large audiences include an unusual proportion of business men. The pastor, Rev. E. L. Howard, spends a half day each week in visiting the public schools, and addressed the County Normal Institute several times while in session in the city last summer.

VALEDA.—The enterprise has been much strengthened during the summer by the labors of a student from Washburn College. The people work unitedly and hopefully in this needy field.

FREDONIA.—The pastor, Rev. H. D. Herr, preaches also at two country points. Audiences are large and the membership is steadily increasing.

Nebraska.

HARVARD.—This pastorless church has opened its doors to the General Association for its annual session, Oct. 19-22, and the invitation has been accepted. The town is conveniently situated, being reached by both the Burlington and Northwestern Railways. Mr. R. H. Potter of Yale Divinity School did excellent service here during the summer and has returned to his studies. A delightful reception was given him just before his departure and a generous thank offering made in recognition of his work.

Continued on page 462.



For
The
Asking

We will send our

New Art Catalog

Containing over 250 illustrations. It will be of great assistance in selecting your

Abram French Co.
223 Devonshire St.,
Cor. Franklin,
BOSTON.

**CHINA
POTTERY
and GLASS**

Our White China Book for Decorators,
341 different articles sent upon application.

TIME TELLS THE STORY.**SINGER SEWING MACHINES do Good Work DURING A LIFETIME.**

There is a big difference between the cost of making a first-class sewing machine, embodying the best of materials and workmanship, and one made in the cheapest manner. The buyer of the cheap machine soon pays the difference of price in the constant cost for repairs, to say nothing of its annoying inefficiency.

Results Make Reputation.

Singer Machines, either lock-stitch or chain-stitch, are the successful result of long experience and constant improvements in the endeavor to make nothing but the best sewing machines for family use. The accomplishment of this result requires six of the largest, best-equipped factories in the world, the best inventive talent of the age, and the constant employment of twelve thousand workmen. Singer Machines are sold only by our employees, and not through dealers or department stores.

The Value of Reputation.

A reputation based on half a century's experience, dealing directly with the women of the family all over the world, is unique, and stimulates a worthy pride. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY aims to maintain its well-earned reputation for fair dealing during all time. It is permanent, its offices are in every city in the world, and parts and supplies for its machines can always be easily obtained.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.**"SEWING MACHINE MAKERS FOR THE WORLD."****What's in a Name?**

A great deal. Past reputation—
Future possibility. You know
them both when you hear the name

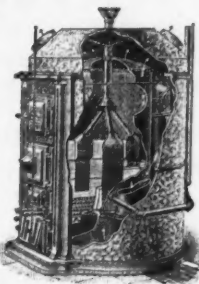
"MAGEE"

The name "MAGEE" is a synonym of quality, the standard by which others are judged. Magee Furnaces and Ranges increase the heat, save fuel, and insure good cooking and warm homes. Economical because best. Housekeepers everywhere testify to these facts. **INSIST ON GETTING THE GENUINE MAGEE.** Sold by leading dealers. Descriptive circulars free.

**MAGEE FURNACE CO.,**

32-38 Union Street, Boston.

Pacific Coast Agency, 27 New Montgomery St., San Francisco.
Western Agency, 86 Lake Street, Chicago.



Featherbone Edge

S. H. & M.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Ask for it
the next time
that you buy a
**BIAS VELVETEEN
SKIRT BINDING.**

The featherbone flares and stiffens—the bias velveteen wears as only an S. H. & M. can wear. Especially suited for silk or wool petticoats.

If your dealer WILL NOT
supply you we will.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.
"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home Journal, tells in plain words how to make dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25c.
S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.

HEMSTITCHED SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.



Made of a superior grade, standard, linen-finish Muslin, with hand-drawn hemstitching. The Sheets are 2½ by 2½ yards and the Pillow Cases are 22½ by 36 inches. We will express a set (a sheet and two pillow cases) to any address upon receipt of

\$1.68.

We pay the expressage.

This is an opportunity that is seldom offered. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
DRY GOODS. PHILADELPHIA.

A GOOD WATER SUPPLY

For GENERAL FARM USE,
COUNTRY RESIDENCES,
IRRIGATION, Etc.

IS INSURED BY A PROPERLY ERECTED

ECLIPSE WINDMILL
—OR—
CASOLINE ENGINE.



Eclipse Wooden
AND
Fairbanks Steel
Windmills & Towers.

TANKS.

Send for Catalogues.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE
CASOLINE
— ENGINES.



2 TO 75 H. P.

For Pumping or Power. Send for Catalogues.

We have every facility for putting in complete
WATER SUPPLY AND POWER OUTFITS,
and will submit estimates upon application.

CHARLES J. JAGER COMPANY,
174 HIGH ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Continued from page 461.

CRETE.—The church is much gratified at the acceptance of its call by Rev. M. W. Morse, who has made a happy impression upon church and community during his three weeks' stay and will go forward at once with his work. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College and of Hartford Seminary, where he secured a fellowship enabling him to spend two years of special study in Germany. The past year he has been doing post-graduate work at Chicago Seminary under Prof. Graham Taylor.

SUTTON.—The summer work of Rev. J. U. Stotts, of the post-graduate class, Chicago Seminary, resulted in great good. It was feared that the church would be compelled to ask for home missionary aid, but the people raised a sufficient sum to pay the salary, a debt of \$170 and to leave \$25 in the treasury. The church is now ready to welcome a pastor.

PACIFIC COAST.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The 23d anniversary of the Woman's Board of the Pacific was held in Bethany Church. Receipts for the year were \$4,548, of which the Young Woman's Branch furnished \$900. Mr. Watkins spoke impressively upon The Yesterday and Today of Missions in Mexico. Stirring addresses on India were delivered by Rev. J. C. Perkins and his sister.

WEAVERVILLE.—Trinity, with its out-stations, has voted to assume self-support for the first time in 23 years. Rev. H. H. Cole, after a year's service, has consented to remain as pastor.

LEWISTON.—After worshiping in a schoolhouse for seven years the church is about to erect a comfortable and attractive edifice.

Washington.

Rev. W. J. Gray, the new pastor at Everett, was heartily welcomed at his opening service Sept. 6. —The North Yakima church has adopted plans for a new edifice, to be centrally located, and will begin building at once. —The people of Ellensburg are enthusiastic over their new pastor, Rev. E. C. Wheeler.

Rev. Messrs. W. J. Gilbert, J. J. Tompkins and R. Bushnell are occupying from three to five preaching points, each in communities where no other services are held, without compensation from the C. H. M. S. and with little support from the people themselves.

THE Deerfield Valley is now rich in autumnal foliage. Take advantage of the Fitchburg Railroad popular excursion of Sept. 26 and enjoy the magnificent spectacle. Rate only \$2.

RICH Dress Fabrics

We are enabled to show an
unusually attractive collection of

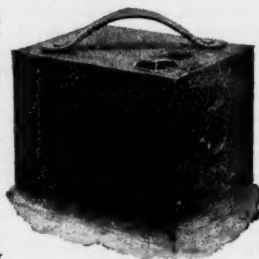
FOREIGN Dress Materials

in all the more fashionable
weaves and colorings, most of
which are our own styles exclu-
sively and cannot be duplicated.

Chandler & Co.,
Winter Street.

Photography Simplified.

Picture
taking
with the
Improved
Bullet
camera is
the refine-
ment of
photo-
graphic
luxury.
It makes
photo-
graphy easy



for the novice—delightful for everybody.

LOADS IN DAYLIGHT with
our light-proof film cartridges, or can be
used with glass plates. Splendid achromatic
lens, improved rotary shutter, set of three
stops. Handsome finish.

Price, Improved No. 2 Bullet, for pictures 3½ x 5½
inches, \$16.00
Light-proof Film Cartridge, 12 exposures, 3½ x 5½ .60

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

Booklet Free.

Rochester, N. Y.



SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS.

The "trade mark" **1847** Rogers
Bros."

on spoons, forks, etc., is a guar-
antee of quality the world over.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY,
Meriden, Conn.; 208 Fifth Ave., New York City.

BROWN'S
French
DRESSING

For Ladies'
and Child-
ren's Boots
and Shoes

Ask your dealer for Brown's French Dressing
and accept no other.

Does Your Hair Fall Out?

Is it getting thin—lessening in volume? If so, I can help you. If totally bald do not write. Select family patronage for ten years. Send self-addressed stamped envelope to Miss RACHEL T. WYATT, Centerville, Mass.

A SURE CORN CURE

Removes the corn—and the roots—without
pain or danger—A-CORN Salve,
perfectly harmless. 10c. box.

At druggists or by mail.
GIANT CHEMICAL CO., 205 Cherry St., PHILA.

Marriages.

The charge for marriage notices is twenty-five cents.

HULL-BYRON—In West Medford, Sept. 16, by Rev. J. L. Hill, D. D., of Salem. Mr. Robert Wellington Hull of Medford and Miss Katharine Josephine Byron of West Medford.

RICH-BABB—In Holden, Mass., Sept. 9, by the father of the bride, Rev. Thomas E. Babb, Willis Doane Rich of Hyde Park and Mary Louise Babb of Holden.

Deaths.

The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents, counting eight words to a line. The money should be sent with the notice.

BAILEY—In Buffalo Creek, Col., Sept. 9, Rev. Jesse Bailey, aged 36 yrs. A graduate of Bates College and Yale Seminary, he was ordained pastor of Emmanuel Church, Watertown, N. Y., in 1892, but in 1894 was obliged to give up his work and go to Colorado for his health.

BAKER—In Siasconset, Mass., Sept. 19, Rev. Louise S. Baker, formerly in charge of the Congregational church at Nantucket.

BARKEE—In Santa Barbara, Cal., Aug. 30, of heart disease, S. A. Barker, aged 43 yrs.

BELL—In Pittsfield, N. H., Sept. 19, Mary E., wife of Rev. Samuel Bell.

CARY—In Brockton, Sept. 12, Deacon George C. Cary, aged 65 yrs., 8 mos. and 7 days. He was for more than 40 years a member of Porter Church, having held the office of deacon since 1869 and that of clerk for the last 22 years.

COOK—In Gowrie, Io., Aug. 27, Rev. Levi H. Cook, aged 44 yrs.

GIBSON, Thomas R., United States Consul at Beirut, Syria, Sept. — of smallpox. He was an able diplomat and a Christian gentleman. His death is a serious loss to our consular service and to the missionaries of Syria, who highly esteemed him. His home was in Macon, Ga.

NOYES—In Abington, Mass., Sept. 15, Rev. Lewis Noyes, aged 75 yrs. He was for years connected with the work of the Little Wanderers' Home in Boston, and was well known in church circles throughout New England.

REVELL—In Evanston, Ill., Sept. 16, Mrs. Emma W. Revell, aged 80 yrs. She was the mother of Fleming H. Revell, the publisher, and of Mr. D. L. Moody.

SANGER—In Roxbury, Sept. 18, Helen, daughter of William H. and Ellen S. Sanger, aged 5 mos., 21 days.

CHARLOTTE A. SMITH.

Died in Winchester, N. H., Sept. 23, Mrs. Charlotte Alexander Smith, widow of the late Rev. John C. Smith of the Ceylon mission. Mrs. Smith was born in Winchester in November, 1818, the youngest daughter of John and Polly Alexander. She was twice married. She was united in marriage with Rev. J. C. Smith, the veteran missionary, in 1853. Mr. Smith died in 1884, at Hartford, Ct., at the home of Charles A. Jewell, Esq. Mrs. Smith was a sister of the late Mrs. Piny Jewell of Hartford, the mother of those prominent and able men, Hon. Marshall Jewell of Connecticut and Harvey Jewell, Esq., of Boston. In the past twenty years particularly Mrs. Smith has received under her hospitable roof a large number of clergymen and missionaries, who will learn of her death with a deep sense of sorrow and loss. She was deeply interested in the work of foreign missions, and not only contributed generously to the treasury of the American Board, but actively engaged in labors to promote the cause. It was her privilege to be helpful in material ways to the children of missionaries, and to them she was no less a spiritual helper. Indeed her life was spent in behalf of others. Her interest in the church at Winchester was deep and strong. She was always most generous in her support of it, and did not forget to extend to it her favor in her last will and testament.

Mrs. Smith was a woman of great force of character, yet gentle, sweet and winning in an eminent degree. She had a host of friends all over the land, who will tenderly cherish her memory. She leaves a daughter, Mary Smith, who tenderly cared for the dear mother in her latest days, and upon whom her mantle seems most naturally to have fallen. Mrs. Smith was prominent in the Ladies' Benevolent Society, and for a quarter of a century or more was the efficient and beloved teacher and superintendent of the infant department of the Sunday school. The daughter is now superintendent of that important work.

Our late sister united with the Church of Christ in Winchester in 1841, and spent fifty-five years in its service. Of her it can be truthfully said "She preferred (Zion) above her chief joy." Though her strong intellect was clouded at the close of life, her end was peace. Her funeral was held on the afternoon of Tuesday, Aug. 26, at her late elegant and hospitable home. Rev. Elijah Harmon of Wilmington, Mass., a former pastor, assisting the pastor in the funeral rites.

'Tis hard to take the burden up
When these have laid it down;
They brightened all the joy of life,
They softened every frown.

But O, 'tis good to think of them
When we are troubled sore;
Thanks be to God that such have been,
Although they are no more.

H. A. H.

AN ounce of prevention is cheaper than any quantity of cure. Don't give children narcotics or sedatives. They are unnecessary when the infant is properly nourished, as it will be if brought up on the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.

Use it for pain externally or internally—Pond's Extract. Avoid base substitutes for the genuine.

The new passenger station of the B. & O. R. R., at the intersection of Mt. Royal Avenue and Cathedral Street, Baltimore, Md., was opened for business Sept. 1. The new station, which will be known as Mt. Royal Station, is one of the finest buildings of its kind in America. It is located in the residential section of the city and is easily accessible by street railway service from all parts of the town. Camden Station will remain in use as heretofore, and all trains running over the Philadelphia Division will stop at both stations. All tickets to or from Baltimore will be honored to or from either station, and baggage will be checked to either station at the option of the passenger.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR Cincinnati.
LOCKSTEIN Philadelphia.
ATLANTIC New York.
BRADLEY New York.
EDDOLLYN New York.
SEWETT New York.
ULSTER New York.
UNION Chicago.
SOUTHERN Chicago.
SHIPMAN Chicago.
COLLIER Chicago.
MISSOURI St. Louis.
RED SEAL St. Louis.
SOUTHERN St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO. Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

NO MISREPRESENTATION on the part of our agents tolerated or of dealers or painters necessary. You know just what you are getting when you have painting done with

Pure White Lead

(see list of brands, which are genuine) and Pure Linseed Oil. Don't be misled by trying something else said to be "just as good." Any desired shade or color may be easily produced by using NATIONAL LEAD CO.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
1 Broadway, New York.

... TAKE A COMBINATION BOX OF THE ...

LARKIN SOAPS

On 30 Days Trial.
From Factory
To Family.

And get a "CHAUTAUQUA"

Rocker and Reclining Chair Free.

Our Soaps are sold entirely on their merits, with a guarantee of purity. Thousands use them, and have for many years in every locality, many in your vicinity.

Chair can be adjusted to any position, and changed at will by the occupant while reclining. It is built of luxurious case and comfort. A synonym of oak, polished antique finish, with beautifully grained three-ply veneer back. The seat, head and foot rests are upholstered with silk plush in crimson, old red, tobacco brown, old gold, blue or olive, as desired. It is very strong and perfectly simple in construction. It is fully guaranteed.



Subscribers to this paper may use the Goods 30 days before Bill is due.

After trial you—the consumer—pay the usual retail value of the Soaps only. All middlemen's profits accrue to you in a valuable premium. The manufacturer alone adds Value; every middleman adds Cost. The Larkin plan saves you half the cost—saves you half the regular retail prices. Thousands of readers of this paper know these facts.

Many people prefer to send cash with order—it is not asked—but if you remit in advance, you will receive in addition to all extras named, a nice present for the lady of the house, and shipment day after order is received. Your money will be refunded without argument or comment if the Box or Chair does not prove all expected. We guarantee the safe delivery of all goods.

OUR GREAT COMBINATION BOX.

100 BARS "SWEET HOME" SOAP	\$6.00	1-4 DOZ. LARKIN'S TAR SOAP	.50
Enough to last an average family one full year. For all laundry and household purposes it has no superior.		Infallible Preventive of dandruff. Unexcelled for washing ladies' hair.	
10 BARS WHITE WOOLEN SOAP	.70	1-4 DOZ. SULPHUR SOAP	.50
A perfect soap for flannels.		1 BOTTLE, 1 OZ., MODJESKA PERFUME	.50
12 PKGS. BORAXINE SOAP POWDER (full lbs.)	1.20	1 JAR, 2 OZS., MODJESKA COLD CREAM	.25
An unequalled laundry luxury.		Soothing. Cures chapped skin.	
1-4 DOZ. MODJESKA COMPLEXION SOAP	.60	1 BOTTLE MODJESKA TOOTH POWDER	.25
Exquisite for ladies and children. A matchless beautifier.		Preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath.	
1-4 DOZ. OLD ENGLISH CASTILE SOAP	.30	1 PACKET SPANISH ROSE SACHET	.20
1-4 DOZ. CREME OATMEAL TOILET SOAP	.25	1 CUBE NAPOLEON SHAVING SOAP	.10
1-4 DOZ. ELITE GLYCERINE TOILET SOAP	.25	THE CONTENTS, BOUGHT AT RETAIL, COST	\$10.00
All for \$10.00. (You get the Chair Gratis.)		CHAIR, WORTH AT RETAIL	\$20.00

Write your order like this TO-DAY, while you think of it, or cut this out and sign it:

"You may ship me, subject to thirty days' trial, One Combination Box of 'Sweet Home' Soap, with extras, etc., and the Chautauqua Reclining Chair, upon your own conditions, viz.:

If after thirty days' trial I find all the Soaps, etc., of unexcelled quality and the Chair entirely satisfactory to me and as represented, I will remit you \$10.00; if not I will notify you goods are subject to your order and you must remove them, making no charge for what I have used."

Name

Occupation

P. O.

Street No.

State

Illustrations of other Premiums sent on request. **THE LARKIN SOAP MFG. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.**

NOTE.—The Larkin Soap Company have used the columns of *The Congregationalist* for two or three years past in advertising their "Combination Box of Soap" sent in connection with an oil heater, desk or chair. The publisher of this paper has written personally to a number of subscribers who have responded to the advertisement and purchased the soap. Without exception they state that they are perfectly satisfied with the soap and with the business methods of the Larkin Co. The letters speak in praise both of the soap and of the premiums that accompany it.—*The Congregationalist*.

NOTE.—After a personal trial we willingly take the responsibility of recommending the soaps sent out by the Larkin Co. of Buffalo.—*New York Observer*.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

DIURETIC IN CALCULI.

DR. HENRY M. WILSON of Baltimore, ex-President Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland: "My experience in the use of **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** has not been large, but it is of such a positive character that I do not hesitate to express my preference for it as a diuretic in **Urinary Calculi** over all other waters that I have ever used."

Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free.

Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

Jingles of the Olden Time

Old woman!
Old woman!
Will you go
a-cleaning?
"Speak a little
louder, sir,
I'm very hard
of hearing."



Old woman!
Old woman!
Here's some
SAPOLIO."
Thank you
very kindly, sir,
It's virtues
well I know."

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"HEALTH IS THE VITAL PRINCIPLE OF
BLISS, AND EXERCISE, OF HEALTH."

No health—there is no hope of bliss,
No exercise—and health soon flies,
No bath with Ivory Soap—you miss
The best results of exercise.

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The Cyclist's Necessity.

POND'S

WILL CURE CUTS, BURNS,
BRUISES, WOUNDS, SPRAINS,
SUNBURN, CHAFINGS, IN-
SECT BITES, ALL PAIN, AND
INFLAMMATIONS.

USED INTERNALLY
AND EXTERNALLY.

GENUINE IN OUR
BOTTLES ONLY, BUFF
WRAPPERS, SEE
OUR NAME, POND'S EX-
TRACT CO., NEW YORK,
76 FIFTH AVENUE.

EXTRACT

USE POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT
FOR PILES.

Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

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Unit of Value

in Typewriters is the

REMINGTON

It sets a known and tested

Standard

of excellence.



Every one knows
what it represents
—the Best Work
with Least Labor,
Enduring Service,
Unequaled Econ-
omy and Conven-
ience. The

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327 Broadway, New York.